China monthly Review

密勒氏評論報

Japan at the Crossroads

Dr. Mei Ju-Ao

EXHIBITIONS SPARK TRADE REVIVAL

A UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S DIARY

Francis H. Chow

US SPY RING SMASHED IN PEKING

SEPTEMBER 1951

¥ 6.500

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China's Young Pioneers

Above: Young Pioneers of the China Welfare Institute's Dramatic Troupe staging a parade.

Above: Pioneers at the Kiangwan Summer Camp marching past the reviewing stand.

Below: Pioneers of Shanghai's Municipal Primary School No. 2 receiving instruction on radio building.

Above: Chien Yuan-hsiang, a Shanghai primary school student, displays a model steam engine which he built during summer vacation.

★

The summer vacation has been crowded with many special activities for China's Young Pioneers. Some have spent their vacations at summer camps, others have enrolled in special study or handicraft classes, while some have even made trips abroad as representatives of their organization.

★

LETTERS

From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

LOVE OF COUNTRY

To the Editor:

The rapid reconstruction and rehabilitation of new China during the past two years has aroused in me a strong feeling of patriotism. I have seen industry begin to prosper, the currency strengthened and prices stabilized, and now there is the nation-wide emulation drive to raise production in order to aid Korea and resist American aggression.

I have been inspired by the remarkable developments that have taken place in new China and as a result my political understanding has been raised. Therefore, in order to do my best in the campaign for safeguarding my home and defending my country, I am applying to enroll in the military cadres' training school.

K. G. FOH

Shanghai
August 8, 1951

THE GI'S REWARD

To the Editor:

"For many years, as a soldier, I had a suspicion that war was a racket; not until I retired to civil life did I fully realize it. Now that I see the international war clouds again gathering, as they are today, I must face it and speak out." These words were written by Major-general Smedley D. Butler, US Marines, in a 52-page pamphlet entitled "War Is a Racket" (1935). Butler warned, "And they'll do it all over again the next time."

Was he ever right in 1950-51? All American POW's waiting for the war to cease in Korea know the answer to this one, first hand. Butler wrote from the bottom of his disillusioned heart. His illuminating exposé asks each soldier this question, "Did any US millionaire ever shoulder a rifle, dig a trench, go hungry in a rat-infested dugout, spend sleepless frightened nights ducking shells, shrapnel and machine-gun bullets, parry a bayonet thrust of the enemy, get wounded or killed in battle? No, these birds stood only to gain. The soldier pays the BIGGEST part of the bill . . . "

For those readers who have any questions as to who is making the PROFIT out of war in Korea, a few lines from the NATIONAL GUARDIAN (New York) will suffice: "In a foxhole, mud- and rocks hole, in a land far to the West, lay a doughboy, food-for-crow boy, with a bullet through his chest. But while lying there a-dying, cold and dampness in his joints, not in vain was all his pain 'cause US STEEL went UP FIVE POINTS ! ! "

MURIEL TU

Shanghai
August 14, 1951

SOCIALIST FUTURE

To the Editor:

I recently read a report dealing with the accomplishments of the post-war Five Year Plan of the USSR, which has great significance for the construction toward communism in the Soviet Union as well as for the security of world peace.

The post-war Five Year Plan which began in 1949, was finished last year. The primary task was to bring about recovery from the devastation of the Second World War. Not only did their industry and agriculture reach pre-war levels, but in fact they were exceeded on a large scale.

Due to the high political consciousness of the workers, the plan for industrial reconstruction was fulfilled in four years and three months.

This has great significance for the peace-loving peoples of the world and has dealt a serious blow to the imperialists who are plotting an aggressive war against the Soviet Union. This great victory of the Soviet Union also brings joy to the Chinese people for we see the bright future of socialism before us.

CHOW SE-MING

Shanghai
August 6, 1951

PAPERS HELPED

To the Editor:

During the summertime, the circulation of newspapers and magazines generally falls off as many subscribers, particularly students, are on vacation.

In preparation for this, the Honan Post and Tele-communications Administration issued the following directives to its local and subordinate offices.

In places where there are circulation committees, they should contact the schools and point out the value of receiving publications regularly. The postal agents, newspaper dealers and circulation stations should be mobilized to find new subscribers. All mail for students who are working in the countryside must be forwarded to them at once. Each local office should consider giving awards or prizes to those who can secure the most subscribers.

As a result of these measures, it is expected that present subscriptions will not only be maintained, but new ones added.

CHANG SHU-CHI

Kaifeng
August 9, 1951

CHINA MONTHLY REVIEW

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(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1947)

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ROLE OF STUDENTS

To the Editor:

Students throughout the world today are fighting for world peace not only in colonial and dependent countries but in the major countries as well, especially the students of the socialist and new democratic countries.

We should recall what the students in different countries have done and look at the new and important role that students throughout the world are playing.

Chinese students held a historic demonstration in Peking on May 4, 1919. Thousands of students stood up, to do or die for their eternal freedom. Until now, the students all over China have had a glorious history of doing their best for their fatherland. Today, many Chinese students have joined the Korean army as volunteers fighting against the US imperialist troops in Korea. It is obvious that the students of China are willing of offer everything they have for their country.

Korean students leaving school join the army, side by side with the Chinese People's Volunteers, to fight the American aggressors.

Hundreds of thousands of Japanese youth have made great demonstrations demanding the withdrawal of US troops from Japan.

Students of the Democratic Republic of Germany are opposing the rearmament of West Germany.

Vietnam's students are actively responding to the call to prepare for a general offensive in their liberation war against the French and American imperialists.

India's students have firmly protested against US rearming of Japan.

Part of the students in the US have voiced their opposition to the Truman government's attempts to enslave the world. They want to study and they do not want war.

In short, students throughout the world are struggling for the same goal—world peace.

S. JOHN HAN

Shanghai
August 10, 1951

Notes From Peking

To the Editor:

One must make frequent rounds of the capital in order to keep up with all the changes taking place in Peking. The other day I toured the city and was impressed with the tremendous power of the people, which has transformed this beautiful capital.

First, I saw the attractive girl tram driver, Li Yung-hua, who is only 20 years old. With liberation, she ended her life of starvation and now works enthusiastically in driving a new tram along Peking's best asphalt road. I could see with what pride she handles her job.

I visited some libraries and public reading rooms. Though the weather was hot, the libraries were crowded. At the Peking Library, which is the largest in the city, there was hardly even room to stand. Outside the building many students were sitting under the trees reviewing and discussing their lessons.

There are special trams that go directly to the four new swimming pools, all of which are built with marble and set off with bronze rails. Each pool is crowded—one is for children, another for beginners and the two others for advanced swimmers. Some people have suggested that if the present low price of ¥1,500 for entrance to the pool were increased, the pools would not be so crowded. However, this suggestion was turned down for the pools are for the benefit of the working people, and they should be able to go whenever they want.

On Sundays all the theaters and shows have a full house. For new plays or those that are especially good, tickets are often sold out two or even three weeks before each show. In order to accomodate more people, two open theaters have been set up. One is at the Workers' Cultural Palace and the other in Chungshan Park, where new plays and operas often appear.

The students and young workers are now selling books and periodicals in public places in order to raise funds for the patriotic donation drive. Some stand under the blazing sun in the hot streets to sell ice cream or cool drinks to make their donations for planes and tanks. People of all walks of life in Peking are taking part in the drive to donate funds.

Watermelons are now plentiful in the city and the price is cheap so that the workers can enjoy them to quench their thirst during Peking's hot weather.

J. R.

Peking
August 6, 1951

WORLD YOUTH

To the Editor:

On August 5 the Third Peace Festival of World Youth was solemnly inaugurated in Berlin. Participating in the Festival were thousands of youth representatives from over 90 countries.

The American, British and French imperialists set all manner of obstacles in the way of this Festival but the obstructions of the warmongers failed. More countries were represented at this Festival than at the previous two meetings.

The youth the world over have seen more clearly that the warmaking policy of the American imperialists is a threat to their own lives, and thus they are compelled to carry on a resolute struggle to preserve peace.

We know that through this Peace Festival the youth all over the globe will unite more closely and that their struggle in defense of peace will grow in scope and strength.

H. C. LIN

Shanghai
August 10, 1951

TRUE CHRISTIANS

To the Editor:

In speaking about the American atrocities in Korea, the Dean of the Department of Education at Amoy University, Dr. P. Y. Li, said that American planes not only bombed the peaceful civilians in Korea but also America's "Christianity" in China.

At first we could not understand how a nation could speak of brotherly love and at the same time inflict such bloodshed, but now we recognize the true countenance of the warmongers and we can distinguish the American imperialists from the American people.

It is up to us Christians all over the world to save Christianity from degenerating into the tool of imperialism and instead make it the bulwark of peace, which is in keeping with the whole life of Jesus Christ.

FANG CING YA

Amoy
August 1, 1951

KMT CRIMES

To the Editor:

We recently held an exhibition at our university showing pictures, photographs and posters of how the Kuomintang reactionaries perpetrated crimes against students and other civilians before and after the liberation. More than 10,000 visitors saw the exhibition.

In one corner of the room was a large picture which showed a patriotic girl student being arrested during a parade. She had been outspoken in demanding an end to the civil war. The

(Continued on Page 159)

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WHO WANTS WAR?

ALMOST from the first day of the Korean armistice talks the actions of the American negotiators have been designed to prolong and, eventually, to sabotage the discussions. If we look at the record of the last few weeks, we can clearly see the pattern of combining delaying and obstructionist tactics with overt acts.

At the very beginning the American representative, Admiral Joy, suspended the talks until the Korean-Chinese delegation accepted his demand that American and 'UN' newsmen be permitted to accompany his delegation. Unwilling to disrupt the talks over such a minor point, the Korean-Chinese delegation waived its objection.

Again, when Joy refused even to discuss the important question of withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, the Korean-Chinese delegation again declined to break off the talks and allowed the question to be postponed.

Still later, when Joy stubbornly stuck to his ridiculous proposal to establish the demarcation line well into territory now occupied by Korean and Chinese forces, General Nam Il, leader of the Korean-Chinese delegation, refused to break off the talks. Although such a proposition is entirely too fantastic to merit consideration, General Nam and his fellow delegates spent long days discussing the point.

Finally, when Joy and his boss in Tokyo, Ridgway, clearly indicated that they were prepared to risk failure of the talks on this point, the Korean-Chinese delegates once again demonstrated the sincerity of their desire to reach agreement by referring the question to a sub-committee.

However, even before the temporary deadlock on this question developed, Joy and Ridgway, obviously operating upon Washington's instructions, took other actions to disrupt the talks. An armed Chinese patrol which inadvertently crossed into the neutral zone was seized upon as an excuse for temporarily breaking off the talks.

Ridgway issued an ultimatum, demanding investigation and assurances against future violations as his price for continuing talks. This, too, the Korean-Chinese delegation accepted.

Finding itself stymied at every turn in its attempts to sabotage the discussions, the American command has now adopted a policy of deliberate military provocations designed to force the Korean-Chinese command to call off the talks.

Beginning with a number of smaller provocations, such as the sending of planes over the neutral Kaisung zone, the firing of occasional shots into the area, the number and size of the violations have grown until they now constitute a serious menace to the discussions. What is more the American command has refused to accept responsibility for these proven violations.

US planes have strafed clearly marked vehicles belonging to the Korean-Chinese delegation, US troops have twice made attacks in strength into the neutral zone, on one occasion killing a Chinese armistice patrol leader. Most recent major provocation at the time of writing was the attempted bombing on the night of August 22 of the Korean-Chinese delegation's hostel in the Kaisung neutral zone.

The real face of the Truman administration was revealed by this premeditated breach of the armistice agreement. Immediately following the bombing, which was witnessed by large numbers of people and clearly heard by all in the area, including US delegates and 'UN' newsmen, Korean and Chinese representatives asked American officers to conduct a joint investigation.

After attempting to evade visiting the scene by such excuses as "it is starting to rain," the American representatives reluctantly went along. They were shown bomb splinters and other pieces of evidence which proved beyond doubt that responsibility lies with the American command.

However, Ridgway has so far refused to accept responsibility for the incident Meanwhile, 'inspired' stories from Tokyo

openly accuse the Korean and Chinese command of "manufacturing" the incident!

Obviously, Ridgway does not expect to get away with such an action. Rather—as all past US actions since the talks began have so clearly shown—he thus hopes to torpedo the talks. Unwilling and unable simply to call them off himself because of world public opinion, he is taking ever more desperate gambles in an attempt to force the Koreans and Chinese to terminate them.

* * *

WE may thus well ask why the Truman administration is so determined to wreck the armistice talks. The answer is quite apparent. Truman and his supporters want the war to continue. But, it may be asked, why do they want to continue a war which America's own press and spokesmen have at various times termed "Operation Killer" and "Operation Rathole?"

The situation seems to be one of being "damned if they do and damned if they don't." They can't win a military victory in Korea but at the same time they can't face the political repercussions at home which an inglorious withdrawal from Korea would arouse.

Also, there are other considerations. Every peace rumor from Korea strikes a blow at the foundations of the Truman administration's domestic and foreign policies. Truman and his supporters are desperately trying to stave off depression and its attendant political repercussions by preparing for war abroad and fascism at home. Every report of a "good" day at the Kaisung negotiation table is a blow at the home front war mobilization program. Steel, airplane, munitions and related stocks fall when the news is peace. Contrarily, each report of new "difficulties" results in an upswing for the war stocks.

There is evidence aplenty on this score, even from the mouths of the Truman administration's own supporters. The *Wall Street Journal*, for instance, recently lamented the bad effects on business of what it called the "threats of peace."

News of peace is also the deadly enemy of the artifically induced public war jitters and of Truman's program of internal repression which is aimed at putting the American people in a straitjacket so they will accept his Hitler-like philosophy that war is the only answer to America's problems. News of peace also strikes a heavy blow at the armaments program.

The *New York Times*' James Reston reported American officials were "rather gloomy" because they feared peace in Korea would hamper their plans for war preparations in Europe. General Marshall frankly told Congress that he was most vexed with the American people for responding so enthusiastically to the Soviet Union's original proposal for a Korean cease-fire.

Just as it hurts the internal aspect of Truman's war program, peace hurts his warmongering foreign policy. As far back as June 25 the *United Press* reported from Tokyo that the majority of the Pacific countries would approve the American-dictated Japanese peace treaty—which provides for unlimited rearming of Japan—only so long as the war in Korea continued.

If the war should end, the story added, these countries would immediately put forward amendments for holding Japan in check. With the San Francisco conference to sign this "peace" treaty scheduled to open in the next few days, it is imperative for the Truman administration to keep the Korean pot boiling.

* * *

ONE is almost inclined to believe that Truman and his supporters are bereft of their senses, so ridiculous, illogical and thoroughly immoral have their policies become. War has become preferable to peace, internal despotism is favored over democracy, super-profits for a few and poverty for the majority are more desirable than plenty for all.

However as that may be, we may rest assured that such a topsy-turvy outlook will not prevail. The fact that American soldiers are fighting with reluctance and without conviction in Korea, that the people of America, as well as those of the satellite nations, responded so quickly to Malik's cease-fire proposal show that Truman's job of obtaining cannon fodder is no easy task.

Finally, the fact that the Korean people and the Chinese volunteers, with a minimum of fighting equipment, have managed to bog down America's fabulous war machine is the best of all possible proof that Truman cannot impose upon the world what Acheson has bluntly called a "Roman Peace."

JAPAN AT THE CROSSROADS

An Interview with Dr. Mei Ju-ao

QUESTION: What, in your opinion, is the chief motive behind America's desire to rush through its so-called Draft Peace Treaty with Japan at this time?

ANSWER: This is a very pertinent question to ask, for, by the time this interview is published, the United States government will probably be just about to lift the curtain on its San Francisco farce.

As every one knows, the so-called US Global Strategy, which aims chiefly at the encirclement of the USSR and China, demands a speedy remilitarization of Western Germany and Japan. Of course, a nominal and separate "peace-treaty" with Japan would help America to recruit Japan to her service more smoothly. This has always been America's motive for a quick "peace settlement" with Japan.

It is behind all her feverish activities in this connection, especially since the outbreak of the Korean war.

But the motive behind America's desire to "rush through" the US made treaty with Japan at this particular time is her "fear for peace." She is terribly afraid that the Korean peace-negotiation might turn out to be successful and thereby everything might be upset, including the promised adherence of Britain, France and other satellites and even the unquestioned obedience of the reactionary Japanese government to American dictations.

It may be observed here that this motive is also behind America's present strategy in the Korea negotiations—the strategy of sabotage and delay. With this in mind, it is easy to see why the negotiations have been meeting American frustration and deadlock at almost every stage.

The so-called peace-treaty, being in reality a "war treaty," must be signed in an atmosphere of war.

* * *

QUESTION: We understand that the legality of America's position in this matter is at best very shaky. Could you give us the legal background on this point?

ANSWER: America's legal position is not only shaky; it has completely collapsed. America's action violates, first of all, the 26-United Nations' Declaration of January 1, 1942, which specifically forbids any separate "peace settlement" with the enemy nations and to which USA, Britain, China and the USSR are all signatories.

It also violates the Potsdam Agreement of August 3, 1945, and the resolution passed by the Foreign Ministers Conference held in December, 1945, at Moscow. Both these documents provide that peace-treaties should be prepared by conferences of foreign ministers. Actually, all the European peace-treaties were prepared by such conferences. We see no valid, legal reason at all why the peace-treaty with Japan should not follow the same procedure.

The strange and fantastic procedure dictated by the US violates all the above-mentioned documents. It serves only America's selfish interest and has no legal basis whatsoever. It may be aptly described as "treaty-making by correspondence" and "a peace conference which is neither aiming at peace, nor offering any opportunity to confer." As such, the American dictated procedure is not only entirely illegal, but also extremely ridiculous!

* * *

QUESTION: Recently some of the more chauvinistic spokesmen in America have replied to criticism of the US's actions by declaring that the United States defeated Japan single-handedly and therefore she can "do what she wishes" with Japan. Could you give us an estimate of the role played by China and the Soviet Union in the war against Japan?

ANSWER: To declare that the US defeated Japan single-handedly is utter nonsense and foolish bragging! Although it is impossible to fix the percentage of each ally's contribution to the common victory over Japan, yet everyone knows that both China and the Soviet Union have played vital and decisive roles.

China's full-fledged war against Japan started on July 7, 1937, four and one-half years before the Pearl Harbor Incident. She fought valiantly for more than eight years, and continously tied down 2,500,000 Japanese troops who otherwise would have been employed in other theaters of war. During these eight years, China suffered a loss of more than 10,000,000 lives and property losses exceeding US$50,000,000,000.

The Soviet Union, who entered the war against Japan precisely on the date agreed upon at the Yalta Conference, had been engaged in costly fighting

Dr. Mei Ju-ao (J. A. Mei) is one of China's best known jurists and authorities on international law. A native of Nanchang, Kiangsi, Dr. Mei was graduated in 1924 from Tsinghua University in Peking and from Stanford University, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, in 1926. He received his doctor of jurisprudence degree from the University of Chicago in 1928. He has had a distinguished career as professor and lecturer at a number of universities in China. Following the defeat of Japan, he was named one of the judges of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East which presided over the trial of the Japanese war criminals in Tokyo. At present Dr. Mei is a member of the World Peace Council, a member of the board of directors of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and special lecturer on international law at Yenching University, Peking.—Editor.

with the Japanese forces for a whole month and had thereby demolished 22 Japanese divisions of the Kwantung Army, and captured some 600,000 Japanese men and officers. It must be noted that Japan agreed to surrender only after the first decisive blow struck by the Soviet forces at the Kwantung Army. And, we must not forget that throughout the period 1941-1945, when the Soviet Union had not yet entered the war against Japan, she maintained a constant strength of some 40 divisions on the border of Manchuria, pinning down the Kwantung Army and thus facilitating the operations of the Allies.

These being the facts, how could any honest, sane person belittle the contribution made by China and the Soviet Union to the defeat of Japan? It seems to me, those American spokesmen that you speak of are better described as idiots or liars rather than as chauvinists.

* * *

QUESTION: It seems to us that the answers to many "questions" about Japan are to be found by examining the internal situation of the country. In your opinion, what have been the chief "results" of the six-year American occupation of Japan?

ANSWER: To answer this question would require a long essay, or perhaps a book. But we can sum up the "results" of the six-year American occupation of Japan in a few words, i.e. the revival of Japanese Fascism and the overall domination by America over Japan. In the first two or three years of the occupation, there were some attempts made at reform and democratization; but since 1948, America has destroyed practically all that had been done and has helped Japan return to a state of fascism.

Thus we find, on the one hand, war criminals were released, purged persons set free, decentralized Zaibatsu monopolists restored, etc.; and on the other hand, democratic forces and organizations such as labor unions, student bodies, patriotic associations are suppressed, liberal and progressive publications suspended, civil liberties and basic rights ignored, etc.

For example, since May 1950, till now, more than 1,700 progressive newspapers and magazines were forcibly closed, their property seized, and their editors jailed by the police. This alone will give you some idea of how fascist and reactionary the Japanese government has turned out to be!

Indeed, the present day situation in Japan is not much different from that of Japan in the old Tojo days. The only difference lies in the fact that while in Tojo's days the Japanese militarists and capitalists were Japan's masters, now the real masters of Japan are the American imperialists and monopolists, who are determined to turn Japan into an American economic colony and an American military base in Asia and to make the Japanese people her working-slaves and her cannon-fodder.

* * *

QUESTION: It has been charged that Japan has in fact already begun to resume her old role of military menace in Asia. Do you have any information on this subject?

ANSWER: Japan's old role of military menace in Asia has gone at least temporarily, if not forever. The role she is playing now is that of an accomplice to the American imperialists. As an accomplice, she is still a powerful factor to be reckoned with. The great assistance she gave to the American aggressors in Korea clearly testifies to the truth of this statement. On this point, we have an abundance of information and proof.

Since the start of the Korean war on June 25, 1950, Japan has received from the American Army contracts and orders amounting to US$400,000,000. All the main Japanese arsenals, shipyards, munition and semi-munition factories were ordered to re-open and made to work day and night for America. Almost all available ships and pilots in Japan were drafted into the service of the American Navy, and it was admitted even by American officers that without Japanese shipping the Inchon landing would have been impossible. An American Far East Air Force Division Commander frankly told an *Associated Press* reporter on January 11, this year, "Two-thirds of our maintenance service were manned by the Japanese. Without them we could accomplish almost nothing."

We have found among our POW's newly recruited Japanese soldiers in American uniforms. This invariably shows that America is not only using Japan as her arsenal and military base, but has already begun to recruit Japanese to be her cannon-fodder.

* * *

QUESTION: Do not these activities violate the terms of the Basic Post Surrender Policy under which the authority of the American occupation was set up?

ANSWER: These American activities clearly violate the terms of the Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan passed by the 11-nation Far Eastern Commission in Washington and published on June 20, 1947. The policy has set as its main objectives: 1) complete demilitarization and 2) thorough democratization of Japan. It stipulated in most explicit and detailed terms that the Japanese army, navy and airforces must be completely disbanded, and that all Japanese arsenals, shipyards, dockyards and other military establishments, including their equipment and materials, must be completely demolished and destroyed.

What the Americans are doing is in direct contradiction to the stipulations provided in this Basic Policy. The chief irony is that the policy was originally drafted and proposed by none other than America herself.

* * *

QUESTION: In this connection, we wonder if you have any information about the extent to which American monopoly capital has penetrated Japanese industry?

ANSWER: One of the chief objectives of American policy toward Japan is to reduce Japan to the status of an economic colony. The process of

economic colonization has been going on since the beginning of the occupation and has been intensified during the last two or three years. American capital, public and private, has now penetrated almost every branch of the Japanese economy.

This is being done in three ways: 1) Through the so-called American Equal Aid Fund; 2) Through American-Japanese cooperation, somewhat after the fashion of pre-war international cartels; 3) Direct investment, i.e. purchase of stocks and bonds of Japanese companies. We cannot go into the details of these operations here.

Statistics in this connection are not complete, but we know that up to November last year, American capitalists had invested in Japan approximately US$3,000,000,000 and had gained a telling control of many important industries, including steel, electricity, railroad, mining, petroleum, shipbuilding overseas transportation, tobacco, textile and machine-manufacturing. To cite one example, the Standard Oil Company has already acquired more than 51 percent of the stocks of the East Asia Fuel Co., the largest oil company in Japan.

I can imagine, after the conclusion of the so-called peace-treaty the situation will be much worse. The poor Japanese capitalists will be reduced eventually to the role of virtual "compradores" instead of partners.

* * *

QUESTION: According to recent press reports from other countries in Asia, the American Draft Peace Treaty seems to be meeting with considerable opposition. What is your interpretation of the attitude of some of the Asian countries such as Burma, Indonesia and the Philippines?

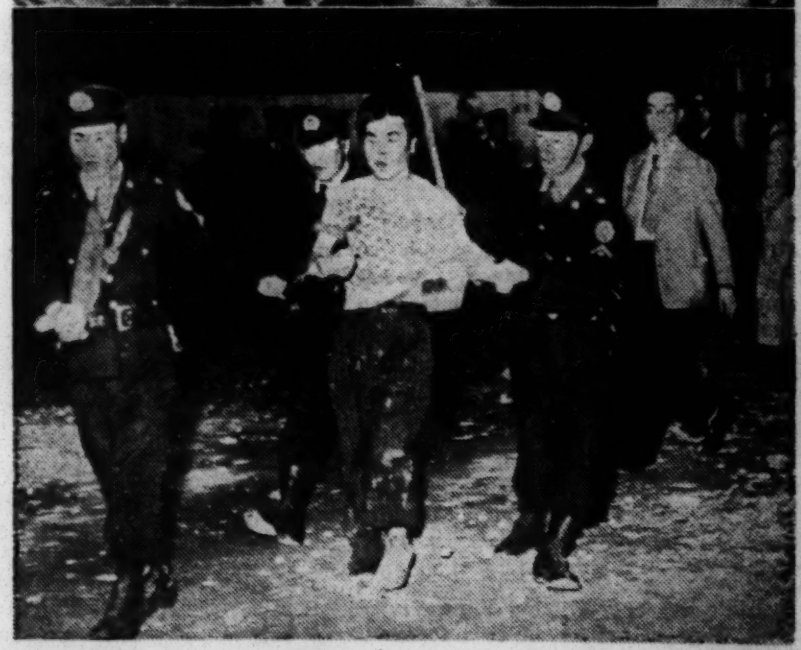
ANSWER: The opposition offered by these Asiatic countries is largely based upon the fear of the revival of Japanese militarism. Having once been invaded and devasted by the Japanese, they are naturally afraid of another Japanese conquest of their homeland. The fear of "Japanese brutes" is also deep-rooted in the Australians and New Zealanders. But their governments are now able to ask them to find in the so-called Pacific Pact as much "feeling of security" as possible. The other small countries, however, are less fortunate and they do not even have such papers to console and shield themselves. Hence their fear is a naked one.

Another ground for their opposition is that according to the US-made treaty, they will get practically no reparations from Japan, now or hereafter. Looking over the vast damage they sustained during the Japanese occupation, they find it difficult to swallow the American dose, even though the dose is sugar-coated.

* * *

QUESTION: In this connection, what is the position of some of the other powers, such as Britain, France and Holland?

ANSWER: The position of Great Britain is a most pitiable one. The US-made peace treaty with



Upper photo shows section of a several thousands strong student demonstration protesting dismissal of progressive professors from Tokyo University.

Lower photo shows Yoshida police arresting a participant in a "defense of culture" demonstration.

Japan hurts Britain badly, and yet she has to bear it with a broad smile. To save Britain's face, America has called the US Draft most inaptly the "Anglo-American Draft." But anyone who follows the latest interpellation proceedings in the British Parliament knows that the Britons have really found very little consolation in this misnomer. Her shipping, shipbuilding and textile industries will certainly encounter powerful rivals from Japan in the very near future. Indeed, with abundant American capital and cheap Japanese labor combined they can even drive British commerce out of Southeast Asia.

The positions of France and Holland are different. They can obey the American dictates with more complacency, because they have not so much at stake. They have little to fear from Japanese competition.

The proud white people in Australia and New Zealand who once hated and feared the "little Japs" most, are now forced to find their consolation in the cheap "Pacific Pact" which costs America almost nothing.

* * *

QUESTION: Previously, we discussed the resurgence of Japan's reactionary militarist groups. Could you now give us an estimate of the strength of the democratic forces in Japan?

ANSWER: The strength of the democratic forces in Japan is often underestimated. In my estimate, it is very great, although hidden or unexplored for the time being.

If you will recall, there were 600,000 people participating in the Labor Day Rally last year at the Palace Ground in Tokyo. On May 30, last year, an Anti-American demonstration took place in the Hybiya Park and with 100,000 youths, mostly students and workers participating, resulting in a bout between the demonstrators and the American M.P.'s.

These were definitely symbols of democratic strength. Of course, with the resurgence of Fascism which has gained increased momentum since the outbreak of the Korean War, these symbols were suppressed, but it does not mean at all that the strength itself has been weakened. On the contrary, the very fact that even in present day Japan peace fighters could gather more than 6,000,000 signatures for the Stockholm Appeal and more than 3,000,000 signatures for the Declaration of the World Peace Council urging the conclusion of a Five-Power Peace Pact, unmistakably shows that the democratic forces in Japan are by no means losing their hold on the Japanese masses.

Recent reports from Japan tell us that meetings, rallies and declarations against a separate peace-treaty and for an overall peace-settlement are taking place or being organized everywhere by workers, students, and other liberal and progressive elements under the leadership of the Communist Party. These are certainly encouraging signs.

In my opinion, with the ugly faces of the American imperialists and their Japanese puppets more and more clearly seen by the Japanese masses, the democratic forces will unfailingly grow stronger and stronger, for they will be able to enlist more and more support from the rank and file of the Japanese people.

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QUESTION: Since the signing of a real peace treaty with Japan is one of the keys to world peace, what would you say are the basic requirements for such a peace treaty?

ANSWER: The basic requirements for a real, valid peace treaty with Japan are very simple, viz. 1) It should be an overall peace treaty, with all nations at war with Japan participating, and 2) Its contents should be in accord with the international agreements reached by the principal allies, such as the Cairo Declaration, the Yalta Agreement and the Potsdam Declaration. The chief objective of all these agreements is to make Japan a really independent, democratic and peaceful nation.

The US-made "peace-treaty," however, violates this objective in every respect. She wants to make Japan her exclusive protectorate and economic colony. She also wants to make Japan her military base, her Far Eastern arsenal and her spring-board to the Asiatic mainland. Moreover, she wants to make the Japanese people her labor-slaves and her cannon fodder.

All these base motives cannot long be hidden from the eyes of the Japanese people, no matter how well-versed are Wall Street monopolists and their Japanese puppets in the craft of propaganda. The Japanese people will soon realize what a fatal mistake their traitor-government has purposely made.

The exclusion of the Soviet Union, Japan's nearest neighbor, and China, on whom the Japanese economy depends, is another fatal mistake for which the American master and his Japanese servant must pay.

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QUESTION: What do you think will be the future of Japan? Do you believe that Japan can eventually be transformed into a really democratic nation?

ANSWER: Japan is at the crossroads. It is the arena of struggle between two opposing forces, or rather two groups of opposing forces. On the one hand, there is the reactionary, fascist group who, at the command and with the aid of the powerful Americans, want always to drag Japan onto the road of war and destruction. This is Tojo's old road, with which the Japanese people are very familiar. On the other hand, there is the democratic, progressive group which has the latent support of the rank and file of the Japanese people. They want always to lead Japan onto the

road of peace and democracy. The history of Japan in the near future will be a record of the struggle between these two forces.

The struggle will be a long and bitter one. We must not be bewildered by temporary successes or failures. The progressive forces may suffer setbacks and defeats for the time being, but I do firmly believe that they will come out victorious in the end. The reason is simple: They will have the support of the Japanese people. When the Japanese people are awakened and begin to assert themselves, their strength will be invincible. I believe the day is not far away when the American imperialists will be driven out of Japan and the Japanese puppets liquidated by their own countrymen.

Therefore, my conclusions are inevitably that the future of Japan is bright and that she will be transformed eventually into a really democratic nation.

Changsha's New City Waterworks

Sophia Chang

Forty years ago the Manchus talked about it—For twenty years the Kuomintang drew up plans—In two years the People's Government built it.

TWO years ago Changsha was a bankrupt, inflation-plagued city. With liberation came many changes and today this capital city of Hunan province is rapidly taking on a new look, its 560,000 inhabitants can for the first time look forward to a future which promises to be bigger and better in every way.

Immediately following liberation the new Changsha Municipal People's Government began taking concrete steps to develop industry, to stabilize prices of daily necessities, to consolidate the people's rule, to broaden cultural and educational activities and to launch a number of large municipal construction projects.

From the mayor on down the cadres exhibited their determination to work for the welfare of the people. The latter were quick to respond to this revolutionary approach by their officials. Looking back over these past two years since liberation the progress is amazing. Some of the most noticeable achievements have been in the field of municipal construction, which had been so completely neglected by the old KMT regime.

One easily discernable change has been the widening of principal streets. Some 4,600 meters of riverfront roadway are effected, as well as nearly 4,500 meters of subsidiary arteries. The first stage of this work is nearing completion. Primarily it will facilitate transportation and communication throughout the city but will also provide long-needed safety lanes in event of fire or any other natural calamities.

In addition, nearly 30,000 square meters of roads have been repaired or paved, more than 3,000 new street lights have been installed, eight centralized sewerage systems, totaling 14,278 meters, have been either reconstructed or built anew. Other public works in the municipality include several conservation projects, such as the planting of 5,000,000 trees and the cultivation of 7,000,000 seedlings and saplings in nurseries; the repairing of river dikes totaling 37 *li*, including 61 dams.

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HOWEVER, of all such projects, the single job which has most caught the public's attention is the construction of a municipal waterworks. For many years Changsha has been reputed to be one of the world's largest cities without running water.

Dependent upon well and river water, the people of Changsha have paid dearly in money, inconvenience and wasted labor. Since water from wells is contaminated it can be used only for washing and general household purposes. Drinking water has to be hauled from the river. What this means for a city of more than half a million people can easily be imagined.

In round figures some 1,000 men, using 500 carts, are engaged in hauling and selling river water. A sound familiar to the ears of all Changsha residents is the cry of the water sellers, "River Water, River Water." In addition to the public water sellers, many institu-

tions and households employ their own water carriers who daily bring loads from the river and the city's 3,000 wells.

With river water selling at ¥500 per *tan* and well water at ¥150, water is a considerable item in calculating household expenses. Now, however, all this is on the way out. Not only will water be cheaper, but housewives will be able to use river water, which is much softer than well water, for washing, thus reducing wear and tear on clothes and effecting savings in soap. Of prime importance, however, is the fact that for the first time Changsha's residents will be able to enjoy filtered, chlorinated water.

Like many other needed improvements, the plan for building a city waterworks is not new. It was first advocated by an official named Liu Ren-hsi near the end of the Ching Dynasty, some 40 years ago. In 1933, during the KMT days, the subject was again brought up and some preliminary investigations were made. In 1936 a foreign engineer was brought in who drew up a new plan, which later proved impracticable. In 1947 an organization was set up to raise money for the project. That plan also fell through.

In the following year a new organization was established and a sum equivalent to 10,000 *tan* of rice was collected. The KMT regime got together some pipe and other materials, most of which turned out to be of no use, such as the chlorine which was unusable and a large collection of miscellaneous spare parts which bore no relation to the materials actually required.

In November of that year some work was actually done. However, due to the inefficiency and bungling of the Kuomintang regime. The wet chamber, dry chamber and sedimentation tanks were poorly designed and built, and could not be used.

Changsha was liberated on August 5, 1949. By the end of the year the municipal government had taken over what remained of the defunct waterworks organization. A detailed investigation of the whole project, lasting eight months, was carried out, and a revised plan made.

Work Started

In December 1950 actual preliminary work began. New designs were drawn up, needed materials were purchased and—a major item—9,000 meters of special pipe was bought and transported from the Northeast. At present the wet chamber, dry chamber, incoming pipes and sedimentation basins are all in order.

The financing of the job—always an insurmountable obstacle and at the same time a choice political plum in KMT days—was solved by the municipal government and the provincial government which together put up ¥13,800,000,000.

By October 1 of this year the initial phase of the project will be completed and water will run through pipes to 14 main water supply stations, as well as to 40 fire hydrants, in the city. It is planned that this filtered, purified water will sell for ¥250 per *tan*, half the price now paid for unpurified river water.

The stations will supply water at the rate of 15,000 long tons per day which will be enough to supply 300,000 people with 60 liters daily.

Actual construction began in April this year and by October 1—when the first stage is completed—it is estimated that as much work will have been done as was accomplished in the best year under the KMT. What's more, the work will be done right and will not be wasted.

The 600 workers, 30 engineers and technicians and 30 staff members have worked at high speed and with great efficiency. Eight thousand meters of pipe were laid in 75 days, for instance.

Changsha's new waterworks is a concrete example of what the people can do once they have come into control of their own affairs. In no more than two years the people's government has accomplished what the Manchus, warlords and Kuomintang were unable to do in 40 years.

Tempering Steel — *Tseng Chen-tsu*

A University Student's Diary

Francis H. Chow

SEPTEMBER 30, 1948: Today is my first day at Shanghai's Fuhtan University and I've already found that this school is teeming with Kuomintang special agents just as was the case at my middle school.

Registration at Fuhtan is more complicated and more confused that it was in middle school and so it is almost impossible for a freshman to register without some help and guidance. Before registration for this term began it seems that some undergraduates had organized a committee to help incoming freshmen. However, this committee was declared illegal by the proctor under the dictates of the special agents and it has been dissolved.

All of us had much trouble getting through registration and I wasted two days on what with a little help could have been done in an hour or two. All the freshmen are bitter over the fact that those who had volunteered to help were not allowed to do so. Even though we did not receive their help we thanked the ones who had been prepared to come to our aid.

We all read with appreciation the statement issued by the dissolved committee which declared: "Dear friends: We are fully aware of the fact that you have had lots of trouble registering. We are eager to help you but today such help is illegal! Anyway, let us be closely united. Physically and outwardly divided as we are we must be spiritually united because nobody can separate us mentally!"

My first day at Fuhtan and I can see that the special agents will not allow organized help to newly arrived freshmen simply because they don't want us to work together and be united.

* * *

OCTOBER 25, 1948: All of us will remember what happened last night. A midnight raid by special agents and police had the whole school in a state of alarm.

Miss Chow Ting, a freshman in the Chemistry Department, naively joined the Fatherland Dramatic Society which actually is an organization for recruiting special agents from among the student body. Actually, Miss Chow knew nothing about the nature of the society until it was too late.

The head of the society, Tan Chia-rh, a student of the Department of Political Science, is a notorious special agent at Fuhtan University. Tan took a liking to Miss Chow and soon made his intentions known to her. Miss Chow, who was too naive to know what would happen if she refused him, finally asked permission to withdraw from the Fatherland Dramatic Society with an eye to getting rid of her unwelcome suitor.

Tan's reaction took place last night. A group of armed police, led by Tan, knocked at Miss Chow's door. Accusing her of being a Communist, they took her off to prison. All her personal belongings such as money, watch, pen, gold rings and other valuables vanished with the police and Tan.

Today, all the teachers and students are in an uproar over this example of flagrant injustice and rottenness on the part of our "authorities."

* * *

MARCH 16, 1949: It was scarcely dawn when almost all of the students gathered on the campus. There was great activity and everyone was talking at once. Then one student cried out loudly, "Fellow students, we are starving, we cannot continue this way! We have the right to live and it is this right which justifies our struggle for existence. Now that the KMT hordes have suffered defeat after defeat, the Nanking government is trying to sell the people on their so-called peace talks. All they want is a breathing space. We know this and we must fight for a true peace."

At seven in the morning we started out for Tungchi University to join in with its students in the struggle for existence and a real peace. We were lucky to have started early for just about the time we arrived at Tungchi armed police with armored cars and machineguns laid seige to our own school.

As soon as the police discovered where we had gone they started for Tungchi. They roared up just as we were holding a meeting with the Tungchi students. The police immediately surrounded us and made ready to attack us. To avoid bloodshed we adjourned the meeting and left for our own school with the police following us as if we were prisoners of war.

One of the policemen chanced to brush me with his sheathed sword. I looked at him full in the face and when I saw that he was not angry I asked in a very low tone, "Why do you do this to us? We don't have enough to eat and prices go up every day. Why shouldn't we demand that the government make it possible for us to exist? Do you think that we don't have the right to live?"

Much to my surprise he answered: "You're starving, so are we policemen. I don't know why we came here. I only know that our superiors ordered us to . . ." He had hardly started his answer when one of the other police summoned him.

* * *

APRIL 26, 1949: Darkness seems to dominate the world. Outside the rain falls in a drizzle. People say rainy days are a bad omen. Everyone knows now that it only a matter of time before the KMT flees from Shanghai. Meanwhile special agents in the school can

lay hands on anyone with impunity these days. We are always in fear of being arrested as a "political criminal."

While I was sleeping last night the startled cry of the student on watch partially wakened me and the sound of the general alarm followed immediately.

Everyone began to stir and the silence of the night was shattered. Voices were drowned out by gunfire while fear and hesitation reigned in our dormitory. However, in the interval between firing we recovered our courage and got into our clothes and out into the school yard. Hatred and wrath prevailed among the crowd of students gathered there.

From Dormitory 63 upstairs came a cry of pain. Two students who lived there left the crowd and went up to see what had happened. Five minutes later they came out carrying a wounded student, Chen Yang-sze, a sophomore in the Law Department. By flashlight I saw his face pale as death and his hands stained with blood. A bullet flying in through the window, had hit him in the leg. He should have been taken to a hospital immediately but there was no way to break out of the ring of steel encircling us.

Two and a half hours passed and the darkness began to give way to daylight. The police, led by the special agents, forced open the big gate and broke into the yard with rifles in hand. We were made to line up and show our student identification cards. In the process we had to pass by a tall, ugly-looking gangster clad in some American army castoffs, with a name list in one hand and a pistol in the other. A special agent, who was also a student, stood at his right.

One hundred and thirteen students were arrested, tied with their hands behind their backs, put into trucks and driven away. What a miserable sight! Why should we have to endure such treatment in our own fatherland?

The police and special agents did not leave until 2:30 in the afternoon. Quite a few students collapsed from hunger and the strain of several hours of enforced standing before the police.

Right after the police and special agents departed, we rushed to the dining room. To our dismay, we found the place in complete disorder with many of the tables and benches wrecked. What's more, the bandits had eaten all our food. It was not until six that we were able to get together a meal—our only one of the day.

We went to bed very early and talked little because we were all tired and still hungry. However, Lee Yiah-ching, whose bed was next to mine, whispered: "Nanking has been liberated. The People's Liberation Army is already marching on Shanghai. Days like today will soon be ended!"

Shanghai students marching through the streets on May Day.

MAY 25, 1949: By order of the local reactionary authorities Fuhtan was compelled to move from our campus in the outlying Kiangwan area to downtown. We are being lodged and boarded in Yu-Chian Middle School. We have no beds and sleep huddled together on the floor of a big hall.

Shattering the silence of the calm night, the roar of big guns very near to Shanghai can be heard clearly. This is a signal of liberation for the people of Shanghai and at the same time an omen of death for the misrule of the fast dying KMT clique.

As a rule I get up at half past six. Today, as I was washing, a friend ran into the room saying that the PLA had already entered the city. Without saying anything more he dragged me by the arm into the street where I saw with my own eyes the long-awaited PLA marching along. A strange feeling came over me. I could hardly distinguish which was making my eyes smart, the water I had not yet dried from my face or my tears. I wiped my face and eyes and stood enraptured.

Looking around me I saw groups of my fellow students dancing the *yangko* in the street, holding banners and small flags with inscriptions saying "Welcome to the PLA," "Salute the PLA," "Congratulations on the liberation of Shanghai." I lost no time and joined them immediately.

At noon when we were on our way back to Yu-Chian Middle School, a group of our fellow students who had been arrested on April 26 ran flying toward us with arms waving in the air. They had just been released from prison. At lunch I learned from one of them, Wang Hsu-tsung, how they had been ill-treated in prison and how the jailers fled the moment they learned of the entry into Shanghai of the PLA. Had the PLA not come into the city so soon, it is quite possible that all the prisoners would have been massacred.

In the afternoon we divided our forces into several groups.

Each group was given a particular district of the city. Those who had just come out of the KMT prison were especially energetic and vigorous. The policy of the PLA was brought home to the people we addressed. We didn't get back until late at night.

Lying on the floor of the middle school I could not keep from chuckling when I recalled that only yesterday the KMT military authorities had declared that the curfew would be in force from 8:00 p.m. instead of 10:00 p.m.

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JULY 18, 1949: At 1:00 o'clock this afternoon a farewell meeting was held for 1,205 Fuhtan students who are leaving to work with the liberation army. At 2:30 they set out. The shouting of slogans, the singing of songs, explosions of firecrackers and the noise of gongs, drums and cymbals mingled with shouts of "Goodbye Comrades!"

After liberation, almost every day large numbers of students asked to join the PLA's southern drive. When we meet someone we ask, "Have you joined the army?" instead of "Hello" or "How are you?"

I made up my mind also to try to go south with the advancing PLA. However, when the list of those chosen was posted I was not on it.

This was a serious setback to me and for some time I felt dejected and disheartened. One of my friends consoled me saying, "Never mind, you must know that it is not right for all the students of a university to leave for the army. Since you have not been chosen you ought to make up your mind to remain in school to study and work harder in order to serve the people better in the future."

This had a great effect on me and I began to realize what collective action meant.

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MARCH 25, 1950: Under the slogan "Reforming ourselves by labor" all the students of Fuhtan have begun to realize the dignity of labor. Weeks ago we filled sandbags for air-raid precautions around the Shanghai Power Company. Afterwards we helped the peasants in repairing the inundated dikes of the Whangpoo River.

Yesterday the Students' Association called on all of us to make use of the untilled land in our school and to plant flowers, trees and vegetables. From dawn to dusk today, we students of the Foreign Languages and Literature Department reclaimed our alloted piece of land. Not a few of us came out with blistered hands. Instead of grumbling, these students, many unused to any kind of manual labor, cheerfully admitted the fact and said they would never again look down upon working people.

At eight in the morning, after we had gathered for our task, a few of us were mentally cowed at the first sight of the huge quantity of hoes and spades which were ready for our use. It was very interesting to see the slightly-built girls, clutching their hoes and spades in their white hands with their sleeves tucked up to their elbows, digging together with the boys.

By dusk the land had been carefully tilled. Boys and girls stopped work and stood in line, smiling at one another and looking joyfully at the now smooth land in front of them. When we finally left it was to the strains of the famous new song "We Workers Have Power."

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SEPTEMBER 15, 1950: As a rule I now get up at 6:00 o'clock. By 6:30 I can find nobody in my dormitory still in bed. Everyone takes part in morning exercise: some dance or are being taught to dance, some beat waist-drums, some get in a little practice fencing, boxing or playing ball. Before liberation hardly anybody would get out of his bed until the sun was high in the sky.

A great urge to study has developed among the Fuhtan students. We have fewer meetings than before and everywhere industrious students can be found pouring over their books. The library, reference rooms and periodical rooms are always full of students. Everyone has become diligent and even the lazy ones have changed their ways.

Miss Hsia Kwei-hua, who formally was a typical playgirl to the detriment of her class work, now has become a model student. There are not a few who are like Miss Hsia, becoming so absorbed in their work that they often as not would forget to eat if a classmate did not remind them. However, this keen desire for learning is not some cold mechanical phenomenon. What a pleasant sight it is to see groups of girls and boys, in threes and fours, all around the campus discussing and exchanging views on current events and their particular studies.

Before liberation we students were locked in a desperate struggle against the misrule of the KMT and we scarcely had time to study. Now it is entirely different. We are the future masters of our country and we are well aware that we have to study harder and prepare our-

Part of a large Shanghai student rally at the Race Course.

selves for the rebuilding of our nation.

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OCTOBER 4, 1950: This morning, on my way to class, I came across Professor Chang Ching-yi and finding him in a new suit I asked the reason. He told me it was because "our international friends are coming."

At nine in the morning the delegation of the World Democratic Youth Federation arrived. A welcome meeting was given in their honor and it proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. When the leaders of various countries were mentioned we shouted at the top of our lungs, "Long live the unity of the world democratic youth!"

The delegate of the Vietnam People's Republic affirmed in an emphatic tone that China's today would be Vietnam's tomorrow. He also said that China's revolution has set an example for all the colonial states.

The Denmark representative stated that he hoped some day he could be able to welcome a delegation of Chinese youth in his own country. All in all the whole meeting was a lesson in internationalism for all of us.

* * *

NOVEMBER 21, 1950: Along with the rapid progress being made all over China our university has taken on a new appearance.

School equipment has been greatly improved and instead of the broken chairs of the past we now have new and comfortable ones in classrooms. Broken windows have been replaced, the many places where the floors were giving way have been fixed, the dirty tables with broken legs in the dining hall have been replaced with new ones painted red, and the cracked and peeling walls have been repaired and freshly whitewashed.

At the same time close attention is being paid to our diet; we now have meat, eggs and fish at almost every meal. Students studying in the same department board together for convenience in studying. Those suffering from infectious diseases are isolated while anyone in school who gets sick is entitled to full medical care without charge.

In winter we can now have a hot bath in the school bathing room. Students who have financial trouble are helped through school and poor students are given padded clothes for the winter. Teaching methods have improved.

The rough, rocky and hilly road running through the school grounds has been repaired. Along both sides of the road flowers and trees have been planted. A large playground has been set up and a cooperative store for teachers, students and school personnel opened.

It is true that although many of these new changes seem like trifles we never would have dreamed of them before liberation. Actually, the situation can be said to be exactly the opposite of KMT times. All obstacles in the way of study have been swept away and every attempt at making study convenient and desirable is being made.

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DECEMBER 7, 1950: Defeated in China, along with their stooge Chiang Kai-shek, America has watched while the Chinese people turned their energies toward peaceful reconstruction. For American imperialism the sending of their soldiers to fight an aggressive war in Korea was done with one eye on invading China.

The outright aggressive and brutal actions of the American imperialists in Korea have made us fighting mad. We are determined to back up the Chinese Volunteers in Korea with all our might. All the students now regard the study of current events as of foremost importance. Even the most conscientious bookworms have directed their attention to the world situation rather than to spending all their time in the library.

At the beginning of this term the Students' Association decided that no meetings should be called between Monday and Friday. Now that the world situation has taken such a turn we have changed this decision. Almost every day we hold meetings to discuss the latest developments on the world scene.

I can truthfully say that thanks to our discussion meetings the cruelty, the hopeless struggle, and the doom of American imperialism have been brought to light. We all are fully confident of final victory.

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MARCH 16, 1951: Yesterday, at eight in the morning, students from all the schools in the vicinity were out on the campus waiting for the coming of Comrade Tsai Chuan-jo, one of the Chinese Volunteer delegates just back from Korea.

When Tsai appeared we all cheered and applauded and some of the students dashed forward to carry our honored visitor on their shoulders into Tonhwei Hall.

Listening to Tsai we felt an especially close connection with the Korean war and our mental picture of the bravery and determination of the Korean people and the Volunteers to defeat the American invaders became much clearer. As Tsai gave instance after instance of what the war in Korea was like and what it meant, all of us sat in complete silence with our eyes focused steadily on the speaker. I tried my best not to miss a single word for here before us was a man who had seen the mighty struggle being waged against the invaders of Korea.

After hearing Tsai's report our patriotic spirit has increased greatly. Today the Students' Association called on us to draw up patriotic compacts pledging our support to the movement to Resist American Imperialism and Aid the Korean People. This timely suggestion was readily and earnestly received by all the students.

The movement for drawing up patriotic pledges was thus launched at our school and there is no doubt in my mind that our actions in the future surely will be worthy of the men who are defending our country in Korea.

Ching Yieh-chin:

An Artist in New China

Chen Hsieh

WHEN we first met Ching Yieh-chin his troupe had already been performing for several days. After reading our letter of introduction, he waved aside our apologies for disturbing him during his rest period and led us to a room where we could sit down and talk.

Brushing his hair back over his head, a move he continuously makes when performing, he said, "It's quite all right. But I really don't know what you are interested in about me. Anyway, I'll try to tell you about myself." He paused and looked past us at the yellow wall of the empty dressing room. "I was born in Peking and I'm now 27."

Learned Early

He stopped again and then went on, "I grew up in a poor family. My father was a mechanic in a bicycle firm. When I was seven my father got me a small bicycle so that I could use it to go to primary school. By the time I was eight I was able to do a few tricks on my bicycle and one year later I had learned, chiefly through imitating others, about 30 different tricks.

"Throughout all these years my father was an encouraging teacher. When I practiced he was on hand to help and he always was ready to repair my bicycle, for I was still quite young and my attempts to learn new tricks frequently ended in spills. It was chiefly because of my father's encouragement and aid and my own desire to become a real performer that I continued to practice for the next few years.

"When I was 13, just after the outbreak of the 'July 7th Incident,' I graduated from primary school. Because my father wanted me to avoid studying under Japanese rule I was sent to study classical literature for two years." Here, Ching shrugged his shoulders and laughed, "As far as classical literature went, those two years were entirely wasted for I failed to learn anything. However, during that time I made great progress with the bicycle.

"By the time I was 16 my family was having difficulty in making ends meet. I already could do 60 different tricks (some of which I had learned from others and some of which were my own innovations) and so I suggested to my father that I try to perform on the stage. Since our economic situation in Peking was hopeless, my father finally consented and we all moved to Tientsin where I gave my first performance. At the beginning the act was quite successful, and the income was enough to support the family.

"After three years in Tientsin the group's financial situation hit bottom so we organized another group and moved south toward Nanking. In Pengpu we suffered such heavy losses that we became stranded. In order to get to Nanking we played in an open field for 10 days before we could make even enough for traveling expenses. From the moment we set foot in the KMT capital we ran into trouble with local gangsters who made their influence felt backstage at every theater.

"It may be difficult for people today to imagine such things but under the KMT there was nothing like peace of mind for people like myself. We hadn't been in Nanking long when a policeman, along with some minor officials, closed us down on the pretext that our group was leading a thieves' organization in the neighborhood.

"Oh, they were very indignant and full of preachings about the law, yet a few days later a middleman turned up and told us that carrying on would be no problem provided a 'small sum' was paid out. We were new to Nanking and were desperately in need of work so we paid up, hoping this would be the end of the matter. Anyone familiar with the way the KMT operated knows the answer. We were compelled to pay every day, and as much as 50 percent of our daily income went into the hands of those policemen-gangsters."

In the course of describing his life under the KMT, Ching had many bitter experiences to recount. Wherever he went, no matter how popular he might be with his audience, there was the usual grafting by KMT officialdom and its racketeer underlings. Frequently the theater would be the scene of a near riot with large gangs of ragamuffin KMT troops seeking free entry. Sometimes a real "battle" would develop and shots would be fired.

Shortly before the liberation of Peking, in the winter of 1948, Ching, who had come back to his native city, fled to Tientsin in order to avoid the KMT press gangs which were rounding up men for the army.

Repeatedly Insulted

Describing how his group resumed its performances at the Chung Ying Theater in Tientsin during the dying days of the KMT, Ching continued. "More and more insults took place. KMT gendarmes often broke into our rooms backstage and annoyed the girls in the group. One day I finally couldn't take it any more and told a group of them off. They immediately accused me of being a Communist and beat me up."

There were many other similar instances, Ching said. However, he continued shaking his head sadly, his political awareness before liberation was virtually nil. He told us frankly that he had never been interested in "politics" at that time.

Ching Yieh-chin and his two sisters performing on a bicycle.

"Before liberation I had no inclination toward the left and certainly none toward the right." Smiling wryly, Ching went on, "Actually I was always rather gloomy and dissatisfied with society and had a sort of a hatred for it. And so I avoided any contact with anything of a 'political nature.' Of course, in view of the way I was treated, I certainly had a good deal of resentment against the KMT but also, as a result of Chiang Kai-shek's poisonous propaganda, I was afraid of the Communists and didn't have the slightest idea of what they were."

After Liberation

Turning to the great changes since liberation, Ching's face lit up as he passed over into a description of his role in the new society now growing up around him. Not only has life improved in all ways for performers such as Ching but with liberation has come the knowledge of why they were so oppressed in the past.

"You know," said Ching, "I can remember when I didn't have enough money to eat on. Today I can even put some money by in the bank. What's more, if I want to draw some out later it still has the same value as when I deposited it.

"All this in its own way makes for a performer's peace of mind and lets him go about his work with greater determination and skill.

"Then again, there's our position in society today. I don't have to tell you that under the old society there was a definite stigma attached to the world of the theater. It was strange, here we were welcomed and applauded by big audiences but yet in the caste society in which we lived a professional entertainer automatically had a black mark against him.

"Since liberation all of us really have been reborn for we now know that we are full-fledged members of society with contributions to make to the people which will be appreciated.

When we asked Ching Yieh-chin about his present ideas on politics he was not slow in answering.

"Since liberation," Ching told us, "I have done much studying. In Tientsin I mobilized about 90 cultural workers (singers and acrobats) to join the study course conducted by workers of the Cultural Department. This course lasted three months and it helped in bringing up my cultural level as well as my political consciousness. Later I joined the second study term for cultural workers. As a result of all this I volunteered to join a government organization, but the Cultural Department asked me to continue with my work in the entertainment field."

Trip Abroad

In August 1950, the People's Government, in line with the policy of exchanging cultural groups with the Soviet Union and the European People's Democracies, decided to send an acrobatic troupe abroad. Ching was among the members chosen to go. For himself and the other members, some of whom had gone abroad before liberation, it was a rich experience.

Describing the treatment the troupe was accorded in the Soviet Union, Ching could not help but bring up a point which was prominent in the minds of himself and his comrades. He said, "Some of us had gone abroad before but it was quite different from our trip to the Soviet Union where we were not only treated as equals but were given a virtual heroes' welcome.

"I personally know some of our people who when they went to America and Europe, travelling as artists mind you, were forced to go steerage class or third class because they were Chinese. These performers were no different from other commodities which were bought up in China and shipped abroad for a profit. As long as the manager and the theater got a 'return' on their investment the artists could perform. The question of art was never considered."

It was evident that the trip had made a deep impression on Ching.

"Two days after our arrival in Moscow, on November 6, we were invited to attend the celebration ceremony of the thirty-third anniversary of the October Revolution. We stood on the reviewing platform in Red Square where we saw the Red Army march by, a testimony to the Soviet people's will to defend world peace. When the athletes in the parade

A pyramid formed by some members of Ching Yieh-chin's acrobatic troupe.

An uneasy balance.

passed our platform they shouted 'Long Live Mao Tse-tung,' and they threw flowers and hats into the air as a token of their friendship and affection. Meanwhile the presidium rang out with the cry of 'Long Live the Chinese People's Victory!' which promptly re-echoed all over Red Square. Later, we learned that such a warm welcome for a visitor had never taken place in the past 32 years."

The troupe visited the leading cities of the Soviet Union and Ching gave us a brief account. "After our arrival in the capital of the Ukraine, Kiev, we could see the many new buildings going up and the general determination of the people in this once war-torn city. Many men, women and children lost their lives here but the spirit of reconstruction was there for all of us to see. We received tremendous ovations at the theater when we performed and when the train left the station at the time of our departure many of the people who came to see us off shed tears.

"Requests were made for our addresses and later correspondence caught up with us continually when we were in Korea and Peking. From these letters it was clear that the people of the Soviet Union feel deep affection toward China.

"We learned many things in the Soviet Union. For instance, there was a great deal to be learned from their acrobatic performers. In the past many of our performers looked down upon one another and there was a certain amount of jealousy between different entertainers. We have learned the importance of cooperation in bringing about a truly first-class performance."

Korean Performances

Describing the hardships endured by the Koreans and the Chinese Volunteers, Ching pointed out how greatly the troupe was impressed by the enthusiasm of the soldiers and civilians in Korea.

Turning to his troupe's work, Ching said, "In Korea we gave performances for comforting workers, peasants, miners and Volunteers. Wherever we went we saw nothing but ruined cities and villages. Without seeing such things it's difficult to believe the Americans' crimes but while in Korea we grew to hate the aggressors with all our might. Again and again, Volunteers would tell us of their determination not to come back until they completely defeat the American aggressors. To us, on the scene, it was evident that they are able to overcome all difficulties and win final victory.

"It is impossible to describe in a few words the bravery and determination of the Korean people and our Volunteers. Once we arrived in a town near Phyongyang where we saw many women wearing white cotton cloth over their heads. They were in mourning for their husbands who had been killed by a bombing raid. There were about 6,000 casualties in this town. At the time we held a discussion meeting with the Korean cultural workers there and they told us that many of their fellow workers had joined the army.

"Although Korea has suffered heavily in the war they were confident they would win. For all of us, in that blood-soaked Korean town, the peoples' firm confidence was an inspiration."

American planes made it no easy job to give a performance for the Chinese Volunteers, Ching told us. "There were many handicaps. We often performed in a forest, many times we had no lights and often as not there was no real stage, just the good solid earth. Korea is a rocky country as I found out from first-hand experience, having fallen several times while trying to do some trick on the rough ground. However, the audience, which always voiced heartfelt appreciation for our performances, was most sympathetic and I would just dust myself off and and start over."

All of us knew that Ching, after his return from Korea, had volunteered to join the forces in Korea. I asked him exactly what had caused him, a now famous entertainer, to take this step.

Asks to Join Army

Ching looked at me and said quietly, "On our way back from Korea we stopped at Antung. American planes had bombed and strafed the city several times. One time I saw a woman happily playing with her little boy and I immediately thought of the sacrifices being made every day in Korea so that mothers could do just this simple thing. While we were in Korea I came to understand fully that the fight being waged there, the bravery and the determination, were all in defense of the peace of the whole world. All this made up my mind for me and so I asked to join the army in order to do my part in guaranteeing a free and peaceful life."

Our interview had taken up practically all of Ching's resting time and we made our apologies as we shook hands and departed. What had started out to be an interview with a popular Chinese entertainer had turned into an account of the great changes which are coming over the people of China. Our meeting with this famous artist had given us a sense of pride and honor that, like Ching Yieh-chin, we were cultural workers too.

American Spy Ring

SEVEN spies—three Italians, one Japanese, one Frenchman, one German and one Chinese—employed by the US Army have been apprehended and sentenced in Peking, *Hsinhua* reported on August 17. Two were sentenced to death, one to life imprisonment and the others to prison terms ranging from five to 10 years. The ring was directed by Colonel David D. Barrett, former assistant US military attache in Peking.

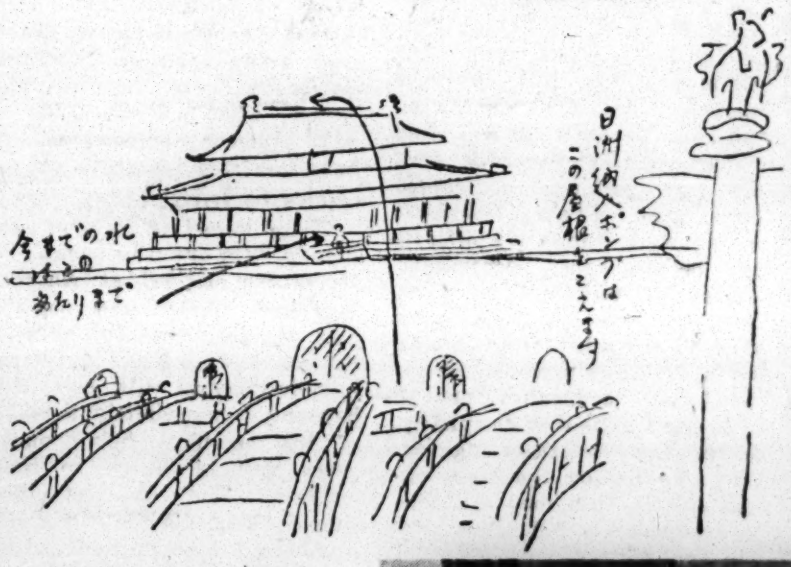
The seven men were found guilty in varying degrees of criminal activity ranging from economic, political and military espionage to plotting an attempt on the lives of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other government leaders. The espionage activities of the group dates back many years.

The seven were: 1) Antonio Riva, 55 year-old Italian whose nominal occupation was Peking representative of the James Walter and Sons Company, a Tientsin firm. A graduate of the Royal Aeronautical Academy of Caserta, Italy, Riva had previously worked as a secret agent and spy of the Italian Fascist Party, the KMT and the Japanese. He was also the head of the Peking branch of the Italian Fascist Party, prior to the Allied victory in World War II.

The principal charge against Riva was conspiring with Riuichi Yamaguchi, a Japanese national, to fire a mortar shell at the Tien An Men reviewing stand during the October 1, 1950 celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Riva was also charged with espionage on behalf of the United States, and with concealing munitions, including a trench mortar.

2) Riuchi Yamaguchi, 47 year-old Japanese, was editor of the Chinese Index at the well-known French Bookstore in Peking. Beginning in 1938 Yamaguchi had been a special agent and spy, first for Japan and later for the United States. He drew up the plan for firing



Above: Sketch drawn by Riuichi Yamaguchi, showing how he planned to fire trench mortar shell at Tien An Men in attempt on lives of top government leaders.

Right: Antonio Riva standing beside the 60-millimeter mortar which he concealed in his house.

Smashed in Peking

on Tien An Men with the 60-milimeter Stokes trench mortar which Rivi had hidden. He had sent his plan to Tokyo for approval by his American superiors.

Both Riva and Yamaguchi were sentenced to death, with the sentence being carried out on August 17.

3) Tarciscio Martina, 64-year-old Italian priest, was graduated from the Vatican Monastery in Rome and came to China in 1926 as Bishop of the I Hsien parish in Hopei province. He was the Peking delegate of the Vatican's Diplomatic Mission in China under Monsignor Antonius Riberi.

Since 1947 he had worked as an intelligence agent for Chiang Kai-shek and the US government. He worked closely with the KMT army, having organized armed plain-clothes detachments for raids on the Liberated Areas. He was also found to have concealed large quantities of ammunition for Riva and other secret agents in Peking, including mortar shells, 259 rounds of rifle and pistol ammunition, and eight hand grenades. In addition he regularly collected intelligence data. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

4) Henry Vetch, 52 year-old manager of the French Bookstore in Peking since 1941, carried out espionage work for various US espionage agencies and provided cover for Yamaguchi. He was sentenced to 10 years.

5) Quirino Victor Lucy Gerli, 56 year-old Italian manager of Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd., joined the Italian Fascist Party in 1929 and worked as a Japanese spy in China from 1943 until the end of the Pacific War. After VJ Day he went to work as an

Tony. Please
(包) be sure there are.
burned when you
are through. I would
not want anyone
outside your family
to know you have
them, and especially
your servants.
Will send you the
airport regulations right
away. Sincerely Dave.

Above: Note from Colonel David Barrett, Assistant US military attache in Peking, to Riva, the leader of the plot to fire on Tien An Men.

Left: Tarciscio Martina (right) in whose home police found mortar shells, pistol and rifle ammunition and hand grenades which he admitted concealing for Riva.

agent for Colonel David Barrett, Assistant US Military Attache in Peking. He was given six years' imprisonment.

6) Walter Genthner, 39 year-old German agent in Peking of the Robert Bosch Company, Ltd., of Stuttgart, Germany, began work for the Americans in 1945. A Nazi, he was employed as a technician in the American Consulate in Peking in 1949 and later collected intelligence for Riva and Barrett. He was sentenced to five years in prison.

7) Ma Hsin-ching, 31 year-old Chinese, assisted Gerli in his spying activities and under his direction collected military and political intelligence. Ma was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and loss of political rights for 15 years.

* * *

Peking's Public Security Bureau learned of the plot to fire on Tien An Men well in advance of the scheduled date and, on September 26, 1950, arrested Riva, Yamaguchi, Gerli, Genthner and Ma. The case was tied up with the arrest of Vetch on March 11 and Martina on May 12, 1951.

The authorities uncovered such a wealth of evidence, including weapons and ammunition, documents, incriminating letters, and so forth that at their trial the accused entered pleas of guilty.

* * *

THE connection between this spy ring and the American military was clearly brought out by documentary evidence presented at the trial. Riva, it was shown, contacted Colonel Barrett in 1945, and after doing various jobs for him during the next few years, offered himself fully as a US agent upon the eve of Peking's liberation.

After Peking's liberation, Riva and Yamaguchi started a card index listing the personal histories, characteristics, addresses, phone numbers, automobile license numbers and other particulars about government leaders, delegates of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and responsible members of the Chinese Communist Party and the other democratic parties and people's organizations.

In his 'official' job as editor of the Chinese Index for the French Bookstore, Yamaguchi was in a favorable position to collect and send out information after Peking's liberation. Vetch testified that he knew of Yamaguchi's espionage work. Yamaguchi, between May and July of 1950, personally made a thorough survey of the entire Tien An Men area and drew up a detailed map showing where Chairman Mao Tse-tung usually stands on the rostrum and marking the firing possibilities for the mortar. He sent one copy of this plan to Tokyo and kept one himself.

Both Riva and Yamaguchi admitted at the trial that they planned to "have a try at Tien An Men." They also admitted considering assassination attempts as early as January 1950.

The Vatican's role in international espionage was brought out by the activities of Monsignor Tarciscio Martina. Before liberation, Martina kept a KMT divisional commander informed of the Eighth Route Army's activities in Hopei. On the eve of his parish's liberation the KMT helped him get to Peking with a military escort. In November 1947, Martina made connection with Colonel Barrett through Riva and from then on carried out regular special service and espionage work for the US.

In his home were found copies of espionage reports he had sent to his superior, Riberi, covering detailed accounts of Eighth Route Army positions and campaigns. He passed on more than 40 items of economic, political and military informa-

Above: "Personal Index Cards" of leaders of the Central People's Government made by Yamaguchi. Each card has the name, position, address, telephone number, car license number and various other particulars about important officials.

tion to Barrett.

In Martina's house were found Riva's trench mortar shells together with hand grenades, rifle and pistol bullets, detonators and tails for mortar shells, and other munitions. Riva admitted passing on to Barrett a number of reports on military and political matters which Martina had collected from priests in various areas after Peking's liberation.

Apart from the guns and munitions discovered in the spies' homes, the Public Security Bureau hauled in 1,640 copies of intelligence reports and other data, several hundred cards in the aforementioned card index system, identification cards issued to these agents by the Japanese Secret Service, and the KMT, various military maps, 38 lettters of instruction from Colonel Barrett and other incriminating matter.

Referring to Colonel Barrett, *Hsinhua* stated he "has a history in China dating back to 1922 . . . He began to work in the office of the Military Attache and was then sent back to America for special training. He speaks Chinese fluently and has held various jobs for the Special Service of the US Army in different parts of China . . . He headed the American so-called Observation Group that came to Yenan at the time America was still fighting Japan. He continued his activities after the liberation of Peking, making use of his contacts to work out confidential information, until he left China in April, 1950. Before he left he had tried to knit together an espionage network and the seven criminals involved in this trial were part of his organization . . . "

According to *Hsinhua*, "American imperialism was prepared to use anybody and everybody, including former Nazis, Mussolini Fascists and Catholic priests to continue its war against the people of China."

A. Riva
17 b Kan Yü Hutung
Peiping (China)

Peiping - November 11, 1948

Colonel D.D.Barrett OBC
U.S.Military Attaché
Peiping.

Dear Colonel Barrett,

From our exchanges of views on political subjects over a number of years, I believe you can bear witness to the consistency of my anti-Communist opinions.

Now that the issue of Communism has become one of universal importance that may have to be decided by war, I should like to place my services at the disposal of the United States to which the anti-Communist world looks today for leadership.

I shall be deeply obliged if you will forward this letter to the competent authorities for their consideration.

Thanking you in advance, I remain, Dear Colonel Barrett,

Yours very truly
(A.Riva)

Above: Letter from Riva to Barrett in which former officially testifies to his desire to work for Americans.

Peking,
29 November 1949.

Dear Tony:

Please you and Yamaguchi come to my place on Hsi Piao Pei Hutung on Firday 2 December at 12:45 for luncheon. Mr. Clubb has accepted an invite to be there.

Ask Yamaguchi please to excuse me if I save time and trouble by not sending him a separate invite.

I am nervous about your sending classified material to me by chit. Do you think this is O.K.? One letter taken from your boy might make a world of trouble for us both.

The stuff is most valuable and I am so glad to have it.

Sincerely,

Dave.

Please give Catherine the enclosed check

Above: Note from Barrett inviting Riva to lunch with Yamaguchi and Mr. Clubb (presumably US Consul-general Edmund Clubb). Note also warns Riva to be careful in sending intelligence reports by messenger.

An Old Revolutionary Village

Chen Fu-sheng

HOUTIEN is a village of 160 families in the Lungyen district of western Fukien province. For more than 20 years the villagers were engaged in a constant struggle against the feudal landlords and reactionary Kuomintang militarists. The story of their struggle is one of determination to gain freedom and their exploits have been recorded in the voluminous history of the Chinese people's revolution.

The villagers of Houtien had borne the heavy yoke of landlordism as far back as anyone could remember. The peasants were poor and although they worked all day they were lucky to get enough to eat. The condition of the landlords was just the opposite, they lived idly and had plenty.

However, unlike many other villages, Houtien had the benefit of organization in the 'twenties. Men such as Teng Tzu-huei, Kou Ti-jen and Chen Ping-san taught the poor peasants that it was not heaven or fate which doomed them to poverty and starvation but rather the system whereby the landlords and militarists made off with the products of their toil.

Armed Uprisings

It was not long before the people of Houtien realized that only through uniting could they free themselves from feudalism's fetters. Peasant associations were formed and in the winter of 1927 they stormed the granaries and distributed the grain among the hungry peasants. There were armed uprisings against the KMT in 1928 and 1929 and, led by the Communists, agrarian reform was carried out in April 1929 when the landlords were overthrown and their holdings were confiscated and distributed among the peasants.

For the first time in their lives the peasants of Houtien had their own land and living conditions began to improve. Still the KMT and the landlords remained a major threat to their new life. The dethroned landlords made repeated attempts to come back. However, the peasants successfully defended the fruits of their victory. Time and again they defeated the White reign of terror which was launched by the KMT. Despite adversity and tremendous difficulties the people of Houtien never gave in.

In 1934 the bulk of the Red Army stationed in west Fukien moved northward and only the Third, Eighth and Ninth regiments stayed behind for guerilla warfare. At this time 200,000 KMT troops, under the command of Chiang Ting-wen, were sent to west Fukien to wipe out the remaining Red Army. From 1934 to 1937 the KMT launched three major offensives against the three Red regiments. They built pillboxes, organized militia forces and blockaded the Soviet areas, hoping to starve out these troops who had been left behind when the greater part of the Red Army made its world-famous 25,000 *li* Long March.

With the help and support of the people in the Soviet areas, particularly in Houtien, the three regiments escaped annihilation and continuously harassed the KMT, thus easing the pressure on other Red units in neighboring Kiangsi province.

During these years the people of Houtien gave both moral and material support to the Chinese Communist Party and the Red Army. Under the party's direction secret liaison offices were set up in the village and many women, loyal to the people's cause, were chosen for jobs in these offices. Their jobs were both difficult and dangerous for it was their duty to get information about the movements of enemy troops, carry messages and send supplies to the army, nurse the wounded, and shelter party workers.

There were many acts of daring. Lo Feng-chu, a woman of more than 60, with tiny bound feet, hid letters in her foot wrappings or in her wig and delivered them to the Red Army. Another woman of 52, Chang Ho-ti, smuggled small quantities of salt and rice to Red units in the mountains by putting salt in a teapot or by wrapping rice in a piece of oilpaper and putting dried manure over the package. She would act as though she were going to the mountains to cut wood and was taking a pot of tea along to quench her thirst or as though she were taking some manure to her patch of land on the mountain slope.

Women Martyrs

Chang San-ku, who is now 70, was imprisoned twice and flogged six times by KMT agents but she would not give out any information about secret revolutionary organizations. Her daughter-in-law, Chiu Yu, was surprised during a meeting at a liaison office when 40 members of the KMT militia surrounded the building. Chiu Yu fired on her attackers in order to make good the escape of two of her comrades. She continued firing until she had only one bullet left and then she killed herself.

Chen Lao Nai, another woman of the village, was caught by the KMT while carrying food to Red Army units in the mountains. She was tortured and when she still refused to reveal the location of the units her breasts were cut off. As she was about to be executed, she said: "My death matters little. The Red Army will never be starved out, nor can they be wiped out by force.

Our day will surely come."

Under the direction of the Communist Party, guerilla units were formed in Houtien. These guerillas were entrusted with a two-fold mission: keeping secret watch on enemy movements in the daytime and making surprise night attacks.

In Peituchen, a town in KMT hands, five *li* from Houtien, these guerillas were very active. In the dark of night they would post notices on the doors of landlords' houses, warning them not to seize already distributed land nor collect rents. They also strove to shatter the ranks of the KMT militia organization which had been formed by the landlords by exposing the schemes of the landlords and winning the soldiers over. Some of the posters they pasted on landlords' doors said: "Poor people shouldn't fight poor people!" "White soldiers are welcome to join the Red Army!"

KMT Reprisals

KMT troops, militia commanders and the landlords were greatly alarmed by the guerillas' activities and they made reprisals. They posted sentries all over Peituchen. Visitors, especially those who came from Houtien, were subjected to close inspection and interrogation. Many a suspected person was thrown into jail, flogged, and in some cases executed.

As the White terror became more rampant the inhabitants of Houtien became more determined to fight back. The guerillas made several attacks against the counter-revolutionaries. One night, in conjunction with the eighth Red regiment, they broke into a pillbox in Peituchen which was manned by militiamen and captured 10 counter-revolutionaries and a large assortment of guns and pistols. Three months later they surrounded militiamen behind the mountains and wiped them all out.

Though the militia of the Peitu Sub-district collapsed the landlords did not give up. Chang Chi-hua, a landlord in the village of Chi-tou, formed a new militia. However, it was not long before Chang was killed in battle by the Houtien guerillas.

Bewildered and frightened by the strength of the Red Army and the guerillas, KMT troops in Lungyen no longer took any aggressive steps. They took cover in their pillboxes.

In November 1937, west Fukien units of the New Fourth Army, led by Chang Ting-chen, Teng Tzu-huei and Tan Chen-lin, marched south of the Yangtze River. At that time even though the KMT and the Communists had agreed on a united front against the Japanese the KMT secretly carried on its anti-Communist drive.

On January 8, 1940, the KMT discarded its mask of cooperation and openly arrested and executed 'Communists' and 'progressives.' KMT soldiers surrounded the entire village of Houtien. They arrested 350 persons and kept them in a large courtyard. At bayonet point they tried to force those who were arrested to point out members of the Communist Party and the guerilla forces. Nobody was intimidated and the identity of Chen Nan-kang, secretary of the Tung Hsiao District Communist Party Headquarters, was not made known.

Later, Chen Teh-yuan, a local despot, pointed the secretary out and he was executed on the spot. Two peasants were shot and 40 others imprisoned.

After this incident party workers in west Fukien went underground. With the help of one renegade, Chen Chin-min, the KMT once back in Houtien made life miserable for the people. With Chen acting as the fingerman, active elements in the hamlet were turned over to the KMT. At the same time the landlords came back.

The people of Houtien never forgot their past freedom and they lived for the return of the Red Army.

* * *

Liberation Comes

IT took nine years but their dream finally came true. In May 1949 units of the Fukien-Kwangtung-Kwangsi Guerilla Band entered Houtien. On September 1, 1949, Lungyen was formally liberated and the people of Houtien knew that this time liberation would be permanent.

On June 30, the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, residents of Houtien held a mass meeting to celebrate the occasion and to discuss ways of supporting the government. Four resolutions were passed: 1) Fertilizers were to be adequately applied to farmland so as to insure a good harvest; 2) A public campaign to destroy harmful insects was to be completed within two weeks time; 3) Each family during the second half of this year is to undertake one outside occupation and donate the extra money made for the purchase of planes, tanks and heavy guns for Korea; 4) Positive assistance is to be given to families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers in the cultivation of their farms.

Village Scene — *Hsieh Man-pin g*

Above: One of the many mass graves visited by WIDF investigation commission. These particular victims were buried alive during American occupation of the town.

Above: A view of the wrecked Korean city of Sinuiju, which is still being bombed by US planes.

Above: Standing before a mass grave of Koreans who were burned alive, people of Sinchuan district describe atrocities of invading American and Syngman Rhee troops to WIDF commission members, Mrs. Monica Felton (British) and Dr. C. Rodriguez (Cuban).

Below: WIDF representatives at a press conference they called following completion of their investigation of Korean charges of barbarism and criminal acts on the part of American troops.

Report on Atrocities in Korea

The pictures on these two pages were taken during the visit to Korea of the Women's International Democratic Federation commission which investigated Korean charges that American and other invading troops were guilty of wholesale atrocities against the civilian population.

Above: Relatives of victims tell their stories to WIDF commission members.

Below: Mrs. Monica Felton interviewing women of the Sinchuan district.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Nobody Likes US Treaty

ALTHOUGH it was a foregone conclusion that America could bludgeon the "allies" into signing its peace treaty with Japan, there was no doubt that many of these 'allies' would sign with great reluctance. A *UP* roundup of opinion on the treaty showed the extent of opposition to the Dulles document.

A brief survey of expressed objection to the American draft treaty, *UP* reported on August 8, "reveals that exception has been taken to virtually every provision by some nation or other.

"1. The Russians do not care for any part of the treaty or procedure. They are especially critical of the lack of restrictions against Japanese rearmament, a provision for post-treaty American bases in Japan and clauses giving the US trusteeship over the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands. They also object to the fact that Red China has not been consulted on the treaty.

"2. India objects to the provision for American bases and Ryukyu and Bonin trusteeship. She wants a treaty to provide specifically that Formosa belongs to China and that the Russians are in legal possession of the Kurile Islands and south Sakahalin." (On July 30 a *UP* dispatch from Washington reported that India formally asked the US to eliminate from the Japanese peace treaty any provision for the stationing of American forces "in and around Japan" after the pact is signed.)

"3. Burma has refused to attend the conference at all, declaring that the treaty should specifically award her reparations.

"4. Indonesia, too, objects to the lack of restrictions and says she will decide whether to join the San Francisco meeting after the final text has been made available . . . On August 13, UP reported that Dulles had rejected Indonesian demands that Taiwan be awarded to China.

"5. The Philippines still adheres to her original contention that the reparations section of the treaty is not strong enough." (On July 26, *AP* reported from Manila that the Philippines will appeal to the International Court of Justice for satisfaction of its reparations claims against Japan unless the American proposed draft was modified. On July 20, the *New York Times* correspondent in Manila reported widespread dissatisfaction by the Filipinos with the US draft peace treaty. A 5,000-strong demonstration under the auspices of the "Liberal Youth League" was held in Manila burning the effigy of John Foster Dulles in Central Plaza in protest against the proposed treaty.)

"6. The Netherlands has raised several questions of economic nature. They think that forgiveness of damages by Japan is too broad and may result in claims by the Indonesian and Dutch nationals against the Netherlands for losses suffered under the Japanese. They do not think that the provisions for compensation to war prisoners is adequate.

"7. The French are unhappy because the US did not invite the associated states of Indo-China —Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia—to participate in the peace conference. Paris believes that this casts reflections upon the independence of these newly created states . . . "

* * *

MEANWHILE America's biggest "ally," Britain, was far from overjoyed about being tied to the US tail in Japan. A *Telepress* dispatch from London revealed grave apprehension voiced by Parliament members over the US treaty. The feelings of British textile circles over the threat of Japanese competition under US control were expressed by Liberal leader Clement Davies.

Victor Yates, Labor member for Birmingham, declared, "I cannot accept that it is right for this government to submit entirely to the mind of America." He urged immediate talks to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

Ellis Smith, another Labor member, told Parliament that "it is obvious that everything has been subordinated to the military needs of America, including the trade of Britain."

The extent of fear over a Japanese economy under US control was expressed by the *Financial Times* of July 20. The paper revealed that Americans have invested considerable sums in Japanese rayon and are supporting by every means Japanese cut-throat competition. In the "last few weeks the price of rayon has fallen 50 percent," and the *Financial Times'* further comment was that "the pressure of Japanese rayon on the world market will become even heavier" in the immediate future.

Similar threats are discernible in the cotton industry where prices are also falling. Japan now has nearly 5,000,000 spindles running, and cotton stocks amounting to 750,000 bales. This proves that America last year overstated the program of Japanese cotton needs and understated that of Lancashire, complained the *Financial Times*.

* * *

GROWING concern in Japanese economic and political circles over the possibility that American plans and policies for Asia may backfire with disastrous results on Japan has been reported by the *Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance* from Tokyo.

PANA, an avowed pro-Washington agency, states that while "Japanese circles" are "grateful for the great American effort to give Japan back her sovereignty" they "fear that the manner in which the peace treaty is being pushed will actually irritate and possibly alienate Japan from other Asian nations on whom Japan depends for much of her trade and livelihood."

At the same time the report goes on to say that "Japanese circles are now aware that the

peace treaty's lack of provision for reparations to Asian countries will be a source of future troubles. They are also aware of the apparent contradiction between Japan's inability to pay reparations and Japan's great capacity for participating in rearming the West and developing Southeast Asia.

"It is felt here that Japan's Asian neighbors are resentful about the nature of recent moves in Asia which may have undesirable repercussions against Japan. It is pointed out that no Asian country outside of possibly Thailand will sign the peace treaty willingly."

As America prepares to make Japan the keystone for its Asia policy, the different countries of Asia who feel reparations are due them will not be enthusiastic about cooperating with Japan in development projects which result in the strengthening of the Japanese economy, and which give them the role of supplying the necessary raw materials that will be used to revive Japanese armament industries and restore Japan's armed forces, *PANA* reported.

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IN preparation for the formation of an 'independent' government after the peace treaty has been signed, the present Japanese government, under SCAP auspices, continues to release large batches of war criminals. *Agence France Presse* reported from Tokyo on August 6 that "the Japanese government at 16:00 hours today announced the second mass depurge of 13,904 leading figures in various fields of Japanese life."

Among those released was Ichiro Hatoyama. According to *AFP*, Hatoyama is "generally regarded as Premier-designate after the exit of present Premier Shigeru Yoshida, following the peace."

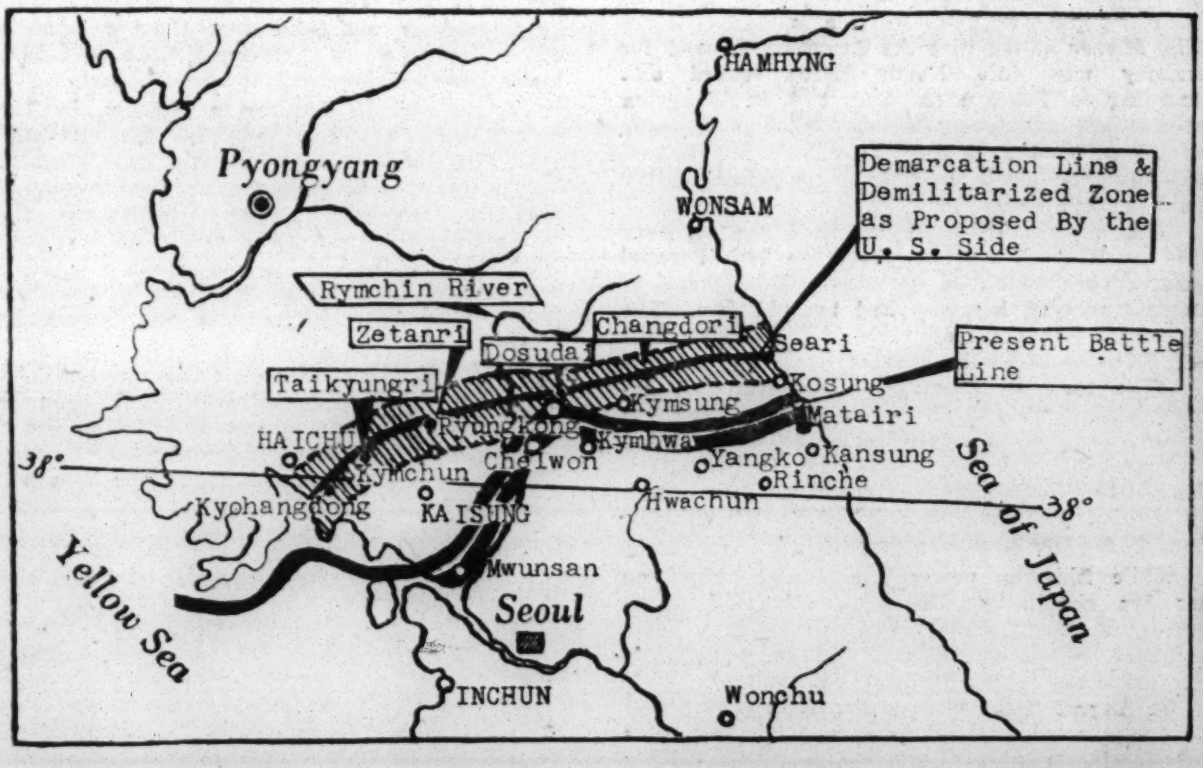
Out of Their Own Mouths

"NEVER since the sacking of Carthage has there been such complete destruction as exists now in Korea," J. Donald Kingsley, director general of IRO, stated at Lake Success on May 21 in describing the extent to which Korea had been leveled by the 'UN' in 'saving it from aggression.'

However, while the world watched and waited for results which would put an end to the bloody destruction, America's political and military masterminds openly flaunted world opinion and kept delaying the Kaisung cease-fire talks by their high-handed actions and demands.

Publicly expressed statements which openly contradicted one another apparently caused no raised eyebrows in Washington or Tokyo. On June 26, three days after Malik's proposal for a cease-fire in Korea at the 38th Parallel, Secretary of State Acheson publicly declared that this was a suitable place for a military settlement. Yet a few weeks later Acheson publicly found the 38th Parallel not to his liking.

At the same time Secretary of Defense Marshall, soon after cease-fire negotiations got



This map, printed in the Shanghai News, reveals the US proposed plan for extending its lines into North Korea as condition for a cease-fire. It also shows the battleline at the time of the Kaisung talks and the section of Korea south of the 38th Parallel held by the North Korean and Chinese Volunteer forces.

under way, stated that he didn't think any real results would be forthcoming in Korea until September. This is the month that America expects to conclude its separate peace treaty with Japan.

In Tokyo, during the course of negotiations, Ridgway has been quoted by correspondents as laying down demands which the Koreans and Chinese Volunteers could either accept or "go home."

* * *

GLEANINGS from the American press have tipped the hand of the State Department and the Pentagon brass, who speak for US big business interests. According to the *Los Angeles Examiner*, the American oil industry, riding high on a wave of profits, was worried at the possibility of a cease-fire in Korea as far back as July.

Edward Lloyd, oil editor of the *Examiner*, wrote: "America's oil industry has been gambling that the Korean war will continue and civilian consumption will remain high. It may have lost one or more of these gambles with the result that oil stocks could shortly become so excessive as to threaten the well-being of the oil industry."

An advocate of bigger profits for oil, the magazine *World Oil* pointed out that military oil demands now are approximately 400,000 barrels daily. A cease-fire in Korea would wipe out this lucrative demand, and California's heavy-type oil would become "a drug on the market in contrast to its present strong position."

Another glimpse into big business' stake in Korea was given by Drew Pearson in the *New York Daily Mirror* at the time the American demand for territory well into North Korea leaked out. According to Pearson on August 6, "...tungsten deposits are at stake. Without Korean tungsten the US will not have enough to build jet engines, armor-piercing shells, and, more important, supply atomic energy needs."

The story further stated that the territory "held by Ridgway's forces above the 38th Parallel contains rich, untapped tungsten. This is one of the reasons why Ridgway had to hold firm. The largest mine in the free world is at Sangdon, less than 60 miles below the parallel.

"The tungsten shortage is desperate," Pearson stated. "We rushed mining equipment to Korea to step up the production at the Sangdon mine and smaller ones above the 38th Parallel. This country is 2,000,000 pounds short of tungsten for civilian requirements. Normally it consumes about 14,000,000 pounds a year . . ."

While Ridgway procrastinated and hedged on cease-fire negotiations in Korea the US president, government officials and top military brass continued a steady clamor for more military appropriations against "Soviet aggression."

On August 3, the ultra-conservative *Wall Street Journal* reported from Washington, "Grim warnings from the Pentagon are largely propaganda. Global war danger is increasing according to Marshall and Pace. What they really fear is a letdown in the arms program, as fighting subsides in Korea. And they want to be sure Congress will appropriate the full 61 billion dollars they're asking for defense in the current fiscal year. Hence, the scare talk.

"Actually, military advisers and diplomats have no evidence of new Russian moves. A build-up in Soviet satellites got headlines recently, but it's old stuff. Intelligence sources say the danger of war hasn't changed, for better or worse."

Bao Dai Clamps Down

"FENCE-SITTERS" under French puppet Bao Dai are faced with "stern police measures" in Vietnam, according to an August 5 *Reuter* report from Saigon. With French losses in Vietnam up to 175,000 troops since the start of the Vietnam people's liberation war, the Bao Dai government is now speeding up the formation of a 120,000-man army in addition to clamping down on "neutrals" in its unpopular war to return French colonialism.

According to *Reuter*, "French critics of the Vietnam government have often claimed the new state wanted some impetus to give it real leadership. Now, under Bao Dai's total mobilization decree, the Prime Minister and his cabinet have all the powers necessary. The French are watching them closely to see how they will be implemented.

"What is known so far of the Vietnamese mobilization program appears directed principally toward the educated Vietnamese with some technical skill in the cities. The cabinet has swung into action by calling up Vietnamese doctors for compulsory service in the state army. Engineers, mechanics and just people with enough brains to be trained as non-commissioned or commissioned officers are to be next on the list. A national register is to be compiled."

Looking at the situation in Vietnam, the *Reuter* report goes on to say that the Bao Dai regime must first overcome the "inertia of those intellectual Vietnamese who so far have not been playing ball with the government." They are the people, mainly in the cities, who are either sympathetic to Ho Chi Minh's Vietminh, who do not like the French, or who just prefer to sit on the fence politically until they can see who is going to win, according to *Reuter*.

"To deal with these people the Vietnam Cabinet has given its Security Minister M. Nguyen Van-Tam full powers to arrest or banish Vietminh sympathizers. The basis of the new stern policy is: 'There is a war on and all Vietnamese have got to realize it.'"

Referring to the peasantry, *Reuter* reports that "they, too, will feel the effects of Vietnam's mobilization. The government intends to strengthen its village administration and control. The 'neutral' village is a thing of the past . . ."

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TWENTY-FIVE French battalions have been wiped out on all fronts in north Vietnam during the first half of this year, according to the *Vietnam News Agency*. The heavy defeats suffered by the French forces have enabled the Vietnam People's Army to take the initiative in offensives in this area.

A Visit to Western Hunan

Ko Ching

I RECENTLY returned to Yuanling in western Hunan, which I had not seen in six years. I spent my childhood there, and remembered it as a small, backward town with filthy streets and infested by bandits. Expecting to find the same conditions, I prepared myself for hardship, but I found many changes. Yuanling is a new city, a miniature of new China's progress.

Six years ago, before the end of the war of resistance against Japan, I was studying at a middle school in Yuanling, one of the most important cities of western Hunan. Yet, although Yuanling was considered a big city, it wasn't really, it was just a rather large town.

Before the war, it was a dead town, and you met few people in the streets. Shops opened about nine in the morning and closed before four in the afternoon. Of course, its small population was one reason for the lack of life; but another, and very important one, was the great number of bandits.

Bandit Area

Western Hunan is mountainous and used to provide the bandits with a natural refuge. The area used to be spoken of as "the home of the bandits," and Yuanling, in the center of the district, was often attacked. Nobody dared to go out to the suburbs after sunset, and even inside the town people stayed indoors at night.

After the war with Japan broke out large areas of China were lost because of the KMT's non-resistance policy, and many people who refused to be enslaved went to west China from the occupied areas. This changed conditions somewhat in the Yuanling area, but there was not much improvement. With increased population, open banditry in the town decreased, but people still had to take great care if they ventured out of town after sunset, for fear of being ambushed by bandits.

When the war was over, most of those who had sought refuge in the west returned to their homes and the bandits again flourished openly as before. The people suffered great calamities, especially after the KMT reactionaries launched all-out civil war.

In 1948 the town was captured by a large force of bandits, who robbed and pillaged and burned most of the houses, only a few homes remaining intact.

Yuanling was formerly a very backward town. The streets were filthy and so narrow that they couldn't be called streets at all; they were really only narrow alleys. Three people couldn't walk abreast along them. Garbage was thrown into the streets, and as there was no sewage system, on rainy days the streets were channels of mud and water.

Although the lanes were paved with large stones, this was rather a disadvantage in wet weather. The stones were not firmly fixed in the ground, and when you stepped on them muddy water squirted out with great force, as if from a pump. People called them "mechanical stones." You were always getting dirty water squirted on or up your trousers, either by stepping on these stones yourself, or by other passers-by stepping on them.

So everybody longed for the sun to come out again, but after the rain things were even worse. The water ran off and evaporated, leaving a stinking mass of sludge and garbage behind.

The people's health suffered in such an unwholesome environment. But while the people paid taxes and duties to the government, the corrupt KMT regime did nothing to improve conditions.

When I revisited Yuanling, I was looking forward to seeing my old haunts again. I must acknowledge that my petty-bourgeois sentimentalism aroused a feeling of nostalgia at first. My old haunts had changed and I was almost a stranger in the new Yuanling. But then, as I looked more deeply into the changes, I was affected in quite a different manner. I am now very glad I made the trip, because the changes in Yuanling once more impressed upon me how fast our new country is progressing and how much our people's government has done for the people. I saw the future of our new country in brighter colors.

Changes in Yuanling

New Yuanling first impressed me with its neatness. As I walked around the town, I found that the old, dirty, narrow streets had been replaced by new, wide and clean streets, paved partly with concrete and partly with asphalt. Modern stores and other new buildings such as theaters and cultural palaces lined the new streets. A pleasant park had been recently built on a small hill. Along the sidewalks two rows of poplars were growing, their green leaves almost covering the whole walk, shading the pedestrians from the hot sun.

A good sewage system had been installed and garbage was being disposed of efficiently. It was no longer painful to walk in the street on rainy days, but pleasant, since the mud and filth had disappeared. And on sultry summer afternoons, we now hoped for a sudden shower to cool the air.

The reader may feel that I am exaggerating or making a fuss over trifles, since these things are quite usual in a modern town. But I am not exaggerating; and, although these things are indeed quite common, they are in sharp contrast with

pre-liberation conditions. When we acknowledge that sewage pipes and clean streets are very common and simple, we see very clearly again how corrupt the KMT reactionaries were and how they rode on the backs of the people.

Medical Case

One day I met an old working woman carrying a bamboo basket on her back. Around her head was a big white bandage. I could see that she was an ordinary laboring woman, and seeing her brought home to me that today, in the interior of our country, workers are receiving medical care. Only two short years ago the workers still countered illness with superstition, burning incense to the gods. Now incense has been put to rout by modern medicine.

At one end of the town I came to a hill, where formerly a dilapidated temple had stood. Now the temple has disappeared, replaced by a large, three-storied building of grey brick —a new hospital. Later, when I visited it, I found it a modern hospital in many respects, with up-to-date equipment.

Not far from the hospital was the old campus of my middle school. There, too, new buildings replaced the temporary wooden structures of my school. It is now a medical school, where large numbers of students are being trained. When they graduate, they will be sent far and wide into the country districts to carry on the fight against disease.

I was deeply moved, and realized that such great projects could be carried out only under the people's rule. For generations, the masses had desperately needed medical care; for generations it had been denied them, and they lived in poverty, ignorance and disease. Today the need is being met with concrete measures.

One afternoon I went for a long walk in the suburbs. The scenery remained as before, and at first glance it seemed as if nothing had changed. But as I went on, I found that much had changed here too. Along the pathway, what had formerly been barren land was now cultivated and well cared for. Tall green cornstalks covered the mountainsides.

The beggars, great numbers of whom used to huddle in make-shift shelters along the path, had disappeared. I found that they had either returned to their native districts to engage in farming or had taken up other productive work. Actually, during my stay in Yuanling, I saw not one beggar, another great achievement in the two short years since liberation.

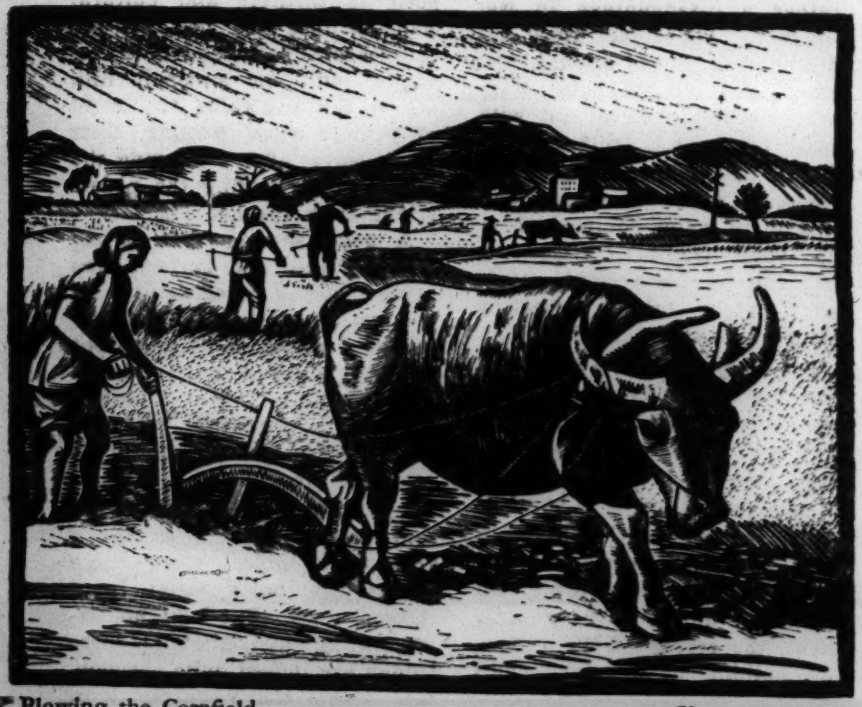
I turned homeward as dusk fell, but had no fear of bandits. There were others walking along the path, and many people were sitting on the river bank and on the hillsides, enjoying the cool evening air. I couldn't help thinking of the old dreadful days when people didn't dare even to walk in the street after dark, and my heart was full of gratitude for our People's Liberation Army and our government. It was no easy task to get rid of all the bandits who, for hundreds of years, had struck deep roots in these mountainous areas.

Workers' Former Life

Of course, there were some modern cities in China under the KMT rule, especially in the coastal areas; but were they built for the people. If we consider the miserable livelihood of the working people in those cities before liberation, we understand very clearly that modern installations had nothing to do with the workers.

Everything was built for the convenience of the ruling class itself, since the ruling class lived in the big cities. The people lived an eternity of 20 years under KMT rule, with not even the simplest thing done for them; but now, after only two years of the people's rule, there are such great changes!

One day I went into a dry goods store with two friends to buy some cloth. We were looking at his samples when another customer entered, whose appearance attracted our attention. Her old-fashioned dress and the grass sandals on her bare feet showed she was a peasant. Though her dress was of very coarse material, it was neat and looked fairly new. Her manner was natural, self-confident and dignified. She paid no at-



Plowing the Cornfield — *Chang Tsai-min*

tention to us, and talked directly to the shopkeeper.

We listened and found she had come to order a bolt of good blue cloth. She said her fellow-peasant women had entrusted her with the purchase, and she was going to take it home, where it would be distributed among them all.

Peasants' New Life

Her words helped us to construct a conception of the new life of the peasants. Before liberation, the landlords trampled them underfoot, and high rentals, usury and other forms of exploitation pressed them so hard that they were never able to get their heads above water. They scarcely had enough to fill their stomachs, much less being able to buy such good cloth. Or any cloth at all, hardly. In those days, the women wore only enough to cover themselves, while the men and children were forced to go practically naked. Even such sparse clothing was threadbare, patches on patches.

Today their livelihood has been much improved, and will further improve. Today they go anywhere, their heads high, dignified and self-confident. Today their enemies are under their feet and no one dares oppress them any more.

These impressions are only a fraction of what I saw during my short stay in western Hunan. Though only pieces of the whole picture, I hope they are enough to give the broad outline of the swift and continuing progress being made in our country.

Today we not only have one such new town as Yuanling, we have thousands. Yuanling is a small example of the nationwide progress that is going ahead by leaps and bounds. Yuanling—and all the other new towns—conclusively prove that when anything is taken from the hands of the ruling class and restored to the hands of the people, it will have an entirely new aspect.

The new Yuanling will make our enemies realize our strength and will give them pause, and our friends will cheer us on to greater achievements.

LOVE (愛)

By Li Na (李納)

Translated by Shih Shan-yang

OLD farmer Chao, whose son worked in a government bureau, kept turning up trying to get the boy to come home but Hsiao Fu always refused even to see the old man. This time, Old Chao walked in with a bundle slung over his shoulder, and upon entering the reception room put it down and dropped into a chair. He sat motionless and obviously was fully determined to sit it out until he had a talk with his son.

Seeing this, everybody in the office entreated Hsiao Fu to go talk to his father. As soon as Old Chao caught sight of his boy a torrent of tears rained down his leathery cheeks.

For his part, Hsiao Fu virtually gritted his teeth and the old fellow dared not even look at him. Wiping away the tears with his sleeve Old Chao wailed, "Hsiao Fu! You've gone off and left your old father all alone! How can I ever get along with you not around?"

Who would have thought that Hsiao Fu wouldn't as much as open his mouth while his old father pleaded with him, "My son, you're your father's whole life. It's only for your sake that I keep making these weary trips."

Hsiao Fu just couldn't understand the old man. He found the whole affair very humiliating and thought to himself that nobody else's father would try to upset the applecart this way. He snapped irritably, "No matter what you say I'm not going home!"

Glancing at Old Chao's intensely disappointed face, Hsiao Fu was somewhat touched and his voice took on a milder tone as he added, "Father, everything here is so much better than at home. For one thing we're learning to read. After two years then I'll come home. You go home now and don't worry about me."

Having said this, Hsiao Fu turned to go as his father spoke to him:

"Don't go. Without you how can I live? There's no hope. All I want is for you to be with me every day, then even living on a glass of water will be all right with me. Oh Fu! For the sake of your mother you must come home with me...."

At this point Old Chao's stored-up sorrow burst forth and tears again streamed down his face.

* * *

EVERYBODY urged Old Chao to stay and for two days father and son talked in hushed voices until finally Hsiao Fu told the Bureau Commissioner that his father was willing to stay and work at any job. At the time an assistant was needed in the bureau's kitchen and Old Chao was given the job of helping the cook with various chores.

The old man proved to be a very good worker, always ready and willing to work. In his spare time he voluntarily engaged in extra work such as mending old flour sacks. He was the last man to let anything go to waste. If he spotted a nail embedded in the ground he'd pry it out and save it for future use. If he saw a storm brewing he'd bustle about all over the building closing the windows lest the window-panes be smashed.

Before Old Chao had arrived the courtyard had been planted with flowers, tomatoes and cucumbers. The only uncultivated spot was around an old and dilapidated kiln outside the fence. Every day after finishing supper Old Chao took a

shovel and went out to work on the ground, clearing away the burnt-out remains of coal lying all over the place.

After this he began to plant corn and watermelons. Some people scoffed at him saying, "Old Chao, you're breaking your back for nothing trying to plant on rocky ground." But he doggedly retorted, "Crops can be raised on worse soil than this." Others warned him by saying that the land was too close to the road and people will pick the corn and watermelons before he could. To this, Old Chao just grinned and said, "It's for people to eat that we grow things."

Somehow Old Chao didn't have much to do with the others in the bureau and he was always restless. When he didn't have anything to do he would bury himself in his room and silently smoke pipe after pipe.

He constantly sought out Hsiao Fu but his son preferred the company of the other members of the organization. Sometimes Old Chao would save some food to give to Hsiao Fu but the boy wouldn't so much as look at the bowl and would ask, "What are you doing, dad? When do I have to go without food?"

One morning, after he had built the fire in the kitchen, Old Chao went to his son's sleeping quarters and found Hsiao Fu and his comrades sound asleep. Hsiao Fu's bedclothes had fallen on the floor so he picked them up and covered him with them. Then he quietly tiptoed out and did the sweeping and dusting in place of Hsiao Fu so that the boy could sleep a little longer. As the old man was sweeping the floor in the office, Hsiao Fu rushed in, grabbed the broom out of his hands and snapped, "There's nothing wrong with me! I don't need your help!" Old Chao had never imagined his efforts would hurt his son's self-respect.

LI PING, who was secretary of the Youth League, often held classes for the office boys and miscellaneous hands. Old Chao never paid any attention. In each class, Li Ping noticed, the old man's eyes roamed about the room. The moment he saw Li Ping looking at him he would drop his head in embarrassment. Sometimes though he would stare at Li Ping as if he were listening very carefully. But when Li Ping called on him to answer a question he'd stand up and always get mixed up in his answer.

After a while Li Ping often went around to talk to Old Chao and as a result of many talks he pieced together the fact that the old man had spent most of his life working the land of landlords and had never had a single acre of land or even a room which belonged to him. Every time Li Ping urged Old Chao to try to learn to read and write he received the same answer: "It's too late Comrade Li, I've got one foot in the grave already."

In order to get Old Chao to learn reading and writing Li Ping told him how the other illiterate workers came to find an interest in their lessons and how they eventually made great progress. He particularly referred to the cook, with whom Old Chao worked side by side. But Old Chao told him quite frankly, "Comrade Li, my heart's not in it. My mind just keeps drifting and drifting and I simply can't settle down to study."

As an afterthought he said to Li, "To be honest with you, I've been figuring on saving a little money for Hsiao Fu's marriage. If I can help my boy get married I'd feel that life's worth living. Comrade Li, you don't really understand. I did an awful thing a long time ago and I've never made up for it. I walked out on Hsiao Fu's mother and I've never been able to face her since."

Old Chao had never talked so much before and Li Ping wanted to ask him more about the matter. However, overcome with grief, the old man lowered his head and his eyelashes trembled so that Li Ping didn't have the heart to pursue it any further.

Old Chao, completely forgetting the presence of Li Ping, sighed and silently puffed away at pipe after pipe.

* * *

HSIAO Fu got a promotion for his excellent work and when Old Chao heard people praising his son he proudly smiled and said, "Hsiao Fu always was a good boy."

However, there was no doubt but there was a seemingly inseparable wall between Hsiao Fu's father and all the other people. Nobody could figure what was bothering Old Chao. When they asked Hsiao Fu he just said that the old man always was that way.

One night Old Chao came into Li Ping's room. Pushing the door half open, he peeked in and then withdrew. But Li Ping had already seen him and laying down his pen called out, "Come in, don't go, don't go."

Old Chao walked in rubbing his hands and with a smile on his face. He was at a loss whether to sit down or stand. After Li Ping kept offering him a seat he finally sat down rather timidly.

"What can I do for you, Old Chao?" asked Li Ping.

Sighing, Old Chao looked embarrassedly at Li Ping. He started to speak but then checked himself and said nothing. Li Ping tried to encourage him saying, "It's all right, tell me what's on your mind."

"I would like to have a few days' leave."

Li Ping felt greatly relieved and replied, "Of course you can," as he watched Old Chao pluck out his pipe. He struck a match for the old man and asked him why he wanted a leave of absence.

Old Chao sighed once more and his lips moved but nothing

came out. At last with great effort he said, "I'm going to see my wife."

"Hsiao Fu's mother?" Li Ping was surprised for he recalled that Hsiao Fu himself had told him that his mother had been dead for many years.

Old Chao caught Li Ping's credulous expression, sighed and shook his head, "Comrade Li, I'd rather die than tell this to anybody else. You know, it's a great shame for an able-bodied man to be unable to support his own wife."

Li Ping wished he could console the old man, who was still not fifty and had worked hard all his life but had been weighed down by the staggering burdens thrust upon him by the old society. Here was a man who had contributed much but had received nothing for his efforts.

It all went back to the year the Japanese invaded the Northeast. That year the crop failed and whatever harvest Old Chao had reaped before was taken away by his landlord. But that wasn't all. Hsiao Fu was so sick that he had to get medical treatment in order to pull through. Old Chao at that time already was in his thirties and Hsiao Fu was his only child. He had to save the boy and he went all over the village trying to borrow some money. The people, though they were willing to help, were so poor they had nothing to lend him. The rich landlords, no matter how heavy their purses, refused to lend him a single coin.

Old Chao's wife became so worried that she thought of hanging herself. She became so agitated that one day all she could do was to run out of the house. When she returned she threw a handful of silver dollars on the table with a thud and burst into convulsions of weeping.

The husband didn't know what happened but that night some men broke into the house and dragged his wife off. He couldn't even find out what became of her at the time.

Meanwhile Hsiao Fu eventually recovered but Old Chao's broken heart was never mended.

During his account to Li Ping, Old Chao paused again and again and, choked with emotion, he had several fits of sobbing. He went on, "Then I left my native village and began my journeying, taking my boy with me. All these years I've never had the courage to go back. It's scandalous to allow one's wife to be bought by another, the worst thing that can happen to anyone. I wandered from one village to another, keeping away from any place where there was a single soul I knew. I never even told Hsiao Fu the truth about his mother, lest he should feel disgraced. Comrade Li! Hsiao Fu never left my side all during his childhood. I brought that boy up with my eyes glued on him."

After a long silence Li Ping asked, "Do you know where your wife is now?"

"I've been trying to find out for years but I heard nothing of her until the other day. People say she's now at the coal mines. The landlord and his running dogs sold her to a contractor to become his concubine.

"Old Chao, I think you can take Hsiao Fu along with you. We'll give you a letter of introduction to the comrade in charge of the mine. Don't hesitate to ask for his help if there's any problem that you yourself cannot solve. As far as the fare goes, you'll be provided with that."

Old Chao stared at Li Ping with his mouth wide open. He was about to say something when Li Ping slapped him on the back and said, "Don't just think this is a piece of luck. The world has changed. Now we have a government which is led by the Communist Party."

* * *

TEN days later, after he learned that Old Chao had returned, Li Ping came over to see the old man. As he approached Old Chao's room he heard a woman's high-pitched voice coming from inside. He walked straight into the room. Old Chao, catching sight of him, rose from his seat and nudged the woman sitting beside him, saying, "Meet Comrade Li."

The woman timidly rose to her feet, pulling at the much too short sleeves of her blue cotton jacket which had turned gray from many washings. She apparently did not know how to start a conversation. Li Ping came forward and as he shook hands with her he could feel how chapped her hands were. After a brief glance at her, Li Ping asked how she found life at the mine.

"It's an inhuman life that my mother has been leading," Hsiao Fu, who was in the room, said. "She was scolded and beaten several times every day. That contractor and his wife, I'd like to have smashed them."

Old Chao came up close to Li Ping. "Comrade Li, let me tell you about it. When we got there we showed the letter

Scenes in Szechuen

—Liu T'ieh-hwa

to some miners and they were kind enough to fetch my wife for us at once. It's true, she's worn to a shadow! The miners urged me to go see the commissioner. He read my letter and asked me if I wanted to take her back with me. I never expected that and of course I told him 'sure, sure.' Then he told me we could go and register at the court if we both agreed. But I've never been in a court all my life and if it wasn't for those miners running back and forth for us I don't know what would have happened."

Refilling his pipe he added in a loud voice, "Comrade Li, it wasn't until I met kind-hearted people such as these wherever I went that I began to realize what a change has come over the world."

By this time the woman had gotten over her shyness. She untied her patched bundle and removed two watermelons and some other fruit. While cutting the melons she blamed herself for being so careless as to have cracked them and spoiling the dates because she had tied the bundle too loosely.

Li Ping was more elated than if he had actually eaten the melons and with much feeling said, "It's real nice she's back home with you. I must congratulate you both on your reunion."

Old Chao laughed loudly and happily.

* * *

A FEW days later some people from his village arrived and informed Old Chao that he should go back home to get his share of land which was being distributed under the new agrarian reform law. The old man and his newly found wife soon left for their village.

After his return home Old Chao still made frequent visits to the bureau. On every visit he recounted all the new things which were happening in the village. With each visit he showed more and more exuberance. He was no longer bent at the waist and he was much more sociable. People would see him playing with the little boys, jumping on wooden horses and playing ball with them.

Last November, Hsiao Fu sent word to his father that he wanted to go off to Korea to fight. It didn't take Old Chao long to show up at the bureau, this time again with a bundle over his shoulder. As the old man came in he dropped his bundle on the floor and in a loud voice asked, "Is Hsiao Fu in?"

The young fellow in the reception room mischievously addressed him as "Master Chao" and inquired, "You want to see Hsiao Fu? Have you come to take him home?"

Old Chao lifted his hand in a mock attempt to hit him. "You little devil, so you still remember that old business!"

In a few moments all the young boys in the organization surrounded Old Chao thinking his package was full of things to eat. One jerked at it and shoes and socks came tumbling out. Old Chao picked up the footgear and protested, "You little imps will never stop playing tricks! Where the devil is Hsiao Fu?"

"Have you come to take him home to get married? He's very mad right now so you've come at the right time," one of the boys spoke to Old Chao.

"This is no time to joke. I've come to give him some clothes for his trip to Korea."

"But Hsiao Fu's not going."

"He's not going? Why not? All the young people in our village are signing up like mad. And he's not going?"

"It isn't that he doesn't want to go, it's just that his superiors won't let him go."

When Old Chao heard this he hurried off with big strides into the building. He went to see Li Ping. Before Li Ping could say a word, Old Chao, as soon as he had closed the door, came straight out with it, "Old Li, what's the idea of not letting Hsiao Fu become a volunteer for Korea?"

Asking him to sit down, Li Ping replied, "It's not that we don't allow him to volunteer. Hundreds of people in our organization have signed up but only about ten have been selected."

Old Chao stood up. "Only about ten? Why wasn't Hsiao Fu picked? He's very strong. He can take it. He's good at night marching and he can stand going without food. Why

BOUND VOLUMES

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he can go without sleep for three days and nights without thinking anything of it. Who would make a better soldier than Hsiao Fu?"

"It won't make any great difference if he goes in the next batch," Li Ping said.

Old Chao turned a deaf ear to this and went on greatly agitated, "Next batch! No sir! When I think of the old days I want to explode. Why was I always in such a fix? Why was I forced to stand by and see someone steal my wife? I can tell you now what kind of a life I'm leading today. In one word, it's like being in a paradise compared to the old days. Old Li, do you think I can ever forget what I've suffered! Not till my dying day!"

The old man paused and became insistent, "Old Li, you go right now and talk it over with those people upstairs. Until Hsiao Fu is allowed to volunteer I'll never feel easy."

"All right, don't get excited. I'll talk it over with them." Li Ping did his best to assure Old Chao that he would try to arrange it and that there was nothing to worry about. But the old fellow was not satisfied and he personally went in to see the comrade who was in charge of the bureau. He pestered him with his request for so long that it was finally accepted.

* * *

IT was with great difficulty that Old Chao spotted his son marching in the file of the volunteers for Korea. He went up to him and shoved a small object into Hsiao Fu's hand. The boy lowered his eyes and looked at it and saw a small notebook. Opening it, he read on the first page a few sprawling characters written in his father's unpracticed hand. They said, "Hsiao Fu, be a good son of the people."

Tears welled up within him, and Hsiao Fu thought of his father's previous old life of suffering. Then he looked over his shoulder at his father who was standing erect, a broad smile over the old man's wrinkled face.

The Month's Business

Brisk trade and general stability featured during month. Shanghai banks show tendency toward joint control or amalgamation as different groups show profit.

* * *

BRISKER trade and general stability featured the Shanghai market during the month under review—the second half of July and the first half of August. The Shanghai Native Products Exhibition, which came to a successful conclusion on August 10, reported a total turnover of more than Y660,000,000,000 for native products.

At the Shanghai Barter Exchange, the number of transactions concluded in July was 10 percent higher than in the previous month, although the aggregate value of turnover was slashed by some 10 percent.

In the field of finance, the TT rate for the Swiss franc was revised on August 8 to Y5,270 buying and Y5,330 selling. Other exchange rates stood unchanged. At the same time, the Shanghai Branch of the People's Bank, further intensifying its loan services to promote light industries, handicraft industries and interflow of native products, lowered interest rates on various kinds of loans from August 1 between 0.15 and 0.45 percent.

With the development of industries and trade throughout the country, banking activities in this city have thrived. For the month of July, the First Bank Group netted a profit of Y1,100,000,000 and paid Y1,700,000,000 in income tax for the first half of the current year. The Second Bank Group showed a profit of Y251,000,000 for July. A tendency has developed among Shanghai banking circles to take up centralized operation. The first, third and fourth bank groups of this city have already formed a preparatory committee for joint control or amalgamation.

With a view to lowering production costs of industrial goods and stimulating industrial production to meet the anticipated boost in the purchasing power of peasants after the autumn harvest, the Trade Ministry at the beginning of August instructed some of the government trade corporations to cut quotations of their essential commodities.

Consequently, prices of bituminous coal for industrial consumption were slashed by an average of six percent in all parts of the country, those of silicon steel plates and chloric acid by 6.98 percent and 4.81 percent respectively, gasoline by 10 to 14.27 percent, fuel oil by 29.66 to 32 percent and diesel oil by 20 to 29.51 percent.

Constituting one of the essential tasks of the industrial and commercial circles, work on revaluation of property and readjustment of capital was started in Shanghai at the beginning of August. Of the 78 trades that were announced by the Appraised and Examination Committee for first revaluation a number have already formed sub-committees.

Payment of income tax by local industrial and commercial circles for the first half of 1951 has also been smoothly effected. More than Y20,000,000,000 in income tax was turned over to the state treasury before August 15, or half a month before the deadline.

Quotations

	July 18	Aug. 18
Parity Unit ...	5,369	5,456
US dollar	22,490	22,490
Rice (1st grade)	144,000	140,000
Wheat flour ...	77,000	72,500
20's yarn	7,100,000	7,800,000
12-lb. cloth ...	275,000	290,000
Hweinan coal..	380,000	303,000
Soap	225,000	231,500
Raw silk	13,200,000	13,400,000

Exhibitions Spark Trade Revival

King Soh-bing

ONE of the most significant developments in the nation's economy this year has been the great expansion of trade between the cities and the countryside and between various areas of the country.

Under the KMT trade languished and finally came to a virtual standstill. Actually, China's internal commerce had never been developed on a modern basis. Therefore, during the best pre-liberation years, trade was at a very low level.

A combination of foreign imperialism and domestic despotism had prevented China's economy from developing in a normal manner. Thus, right up to the time of liberation China was a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country.

Following liberation the new people's governments at all levels have devoted considerable effort to promoting the interflow of goods, the development of markets for the products of the city and the village.

In the past two years much progress has been made in this work. Month after month evidence of the increasing interflow could be seen in cities such as Shanghai by the appearance on store shelves of ever-growing quantities and varieties of "new" products and by the increasing traffic on the railways, highways and waterways connecting the city with the countryside.

Of Prime Importance

It was not, however, until last year that the campaign to promote the interflow of goods took on prime importance. Following its invasion of Korea, the American government threw off all pretenses and openly revealed its hostile attitude toward the new China. In addition to occupying Taiwan and extending large-scale military and economic aid to the Kuomintang remnants, it virtually severed all trade with China. It has also put heavy pressure on Britain and its other satellite nations in an effort to force them to follow suit.

Mr. King Soh-bing is one of Shanghai's better known young industrialists. He has been very active in the current campaign to promote the exchange of commodities between the cities and the countryside. In this article he gives the background of the campaign and analyzes the results to date. Mr. King was graduated from St. John's University in 1939 and is at present managing director of the Wha Ming Tobacco Company.—Editor.

Early this year the Central Financial and Economic Affairs Committee, in listing the overall economic tasks for the current year, placed special emphasis on the following three points: 1) Finding of markets for the native products. 2) The reviving and rebuilding of old trade connections and the forming of new ones. 3) The speeding up of the interflow of commodities between the cities and the farms.

In response to this call, local governments, in cooperation with industrial, commercial and financial groups, organized a number of native products conferences and exhibitions in various parts of the country.

Shanghai, still the center of China's economic activity, held its native products conference last March and followed it with a native products exhibition which opened in June. During the two months that it was open, the exhibition drew more than 3,000,000 visitors from virtually every province of China.

Shanghai's conference and the exhibition, like those in other places, have resulted in substantial political and economic achievements. All of us who visited the exhibition, and especially those of us who participated in the conference, received a valuable lesson in new democratic politics and economics. Perhaps above all, our eyes were opened for the first time to the greatness and abundance of China's wealth and resources.

Many visitors to the exhibition exclaimed that they simply would not have believed that China was capable of producing so many useful things. One worker wrote his opinion in the exhibition notebook, "Our motherland is so great! Her natural wealth and the ingenious creations of her people arouse my increasing love."

Visitors' Reactions

A PLA combat hero, interviewed by a radio reporter at the exhibition, broadcast his view: "I feel so boundlessly proud of living in this great and lovable land. I am a soldier of the People's Liberation Army. From now on I shall contribute whatever I possess to defend our great and loved land in the very first line of national defense."

Such expressions, which were typical of thousands made by visitors, may seem overzealous or even naive to some, but it must be remembered that the long years of semi-colonialism have left their mark on the people as well as the country.

In the past we accepted as natural the idea that China could make virtually nothing, was a poor and backward country, that all modern and superior quality items must be imported. The realization that this was a state of mind deliberately fostered by the foreign imperialists and bore no relation to the actual objective

conditions has come as a great —and pleasant—shock to most people.

Thus, the conference and exhibition had a very important political effect. It heightened our confidence in the great future of our country and strengthened our determination to smash the imperialists' plot to cripple our national economy through the economic blockade and trade embargo.

New Unity

The new unity and independence of our country was fully demonstrated through the thousands of articles that were gathered from all parts of the country, from rural handicrafts to complex Shanghai manufactured goods. We realized as never before the importance of pushing internal commerce and were able to visualize what this would mean in developing the almost limitless purchasing power of the people, especially the farmers.

Those of us who formerly believed that anything imported from abroad would be superior to anything made locally happily admitted our past mistake. When one housewife saw the fine embroideries displayed in the exhibition's Handicraft Hall, she exclaimed, "But I always thought the embroideries displayed in the big department stores were imported!"

The conference and exhibition also impressed upon our private industrialists and merchants the fact that urban prosperity can only be built on the foundation of rural prosperity. The vast countryside is not only our chief source of supply of our raw materials but also our chief and most dependable market.

In finding a market for native products, especially those slow-selling and less well-known ones, we are actually paving the road to the countryside for our manufactured goods. Thus, it becomes quite clear that in improving and speeding up the interflow of commodities we are not only benefiting the country as a whole but also greatly helping individual industrial and commercial concerns. At the same time we will be rendering a valuable service to the peasants since sale of native products accounts for from 20 to 40 percent of their total income.

The economic value of the conference and exhibition was certainly no less than its political value. In the first place the exhibition broke the usual pattern whereby spring and summer are slack seasons. Already the campaign for promoting the interflow of commodities has resulted in finding markets for 80 percent of the total amount of native products produced by the peasants, a figure heretofore thought unobtainable.

The economy of both urban and rural areas in East China showed a briskness this spring and summer which was totally unexpected and certainly far beyond any previous season.

In Shanghai alone, during the two months that the exhibition was open, the value of interflow transactions conducted through the temporary exchange totaled ¥660,000,000,000. Statistics of the Shanghai branch of the People's Bank showed that the number of domestic "import" and "export" transactions for which the bank issued letters of credit rose by 2.5 percent and 20.96 percent respectively as compared with May—and this was during the beginning of the normally dull trading season.

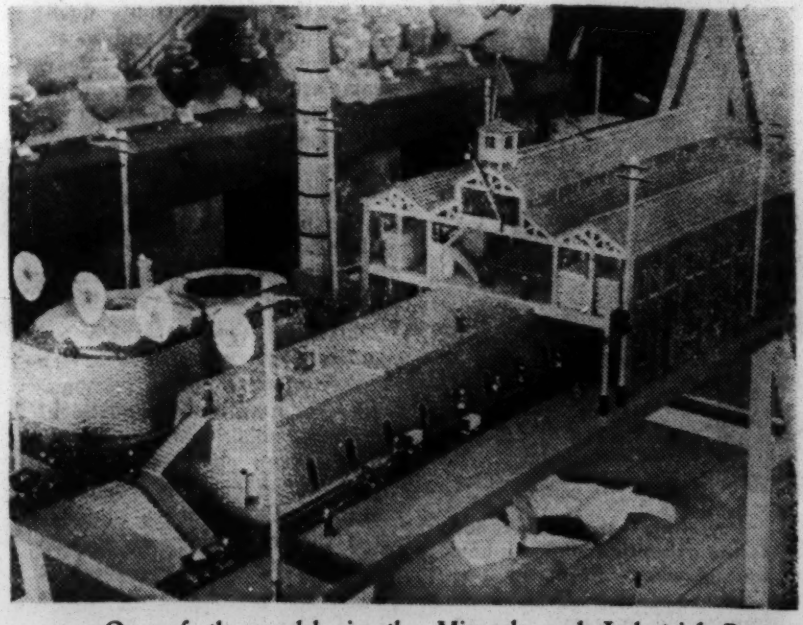
Already we can see many concrete results of the interflow campaign. We have overcome the trade embargo obstacle put in our path by the imperialists. We have succeeded in finding domestic markets for many products and articles which were usually exported. Fukien umbrellas, lacquerware and combs, Shantung native silk stockings and south Kiangsu straw-knitted articles have become quite popular in domestic markets.

For some products, like black tea and silk, we have succeeded in building up good markets in the Soviet Union and the new democratic countries of Eastern Europe. Silk mills, which prior to liberation were mostly closed, are once again in full operation.

Domestic Substitutes

In many cases we have succeeded in finding domestic supplies of raw materials which we formerly imported from abroad. One of the most significant developments of this nature for Shanghai is the utilization of bamboo pulp from Kiangsi for local paper mills. An initial order for 8,000 tons of this pulp will enable Shanghai paper mills to close the gap in their raw material supply.

For our electrical manufac-



One of the models in the Minerals and Industrial Raw Materials Hall at Shanghai's Native Products Exhibition.

turing industry, we have discovered that mica, which is selling for only ¥500 per *catty* (one-half kilogram) in north Kiangsu, can replace imported mica selling for ¥800,000 per pound in Shanghai. Cork has been imported for 50 years, but we have now discovered a serviceable substitute found in plentiful quantities in Kiangsi, Yunnan and Sikang. A special type of grass grown in Kwangtung has been successfully used as a substitute for imported steel nets for filtering oil. Shanghai's shortage of caustic soda and soda ash has been overcome by purchasing large quantities of saltpetre and natural soda from North China.

We formerly thought of East China as principally a fishery and granary region. However, we have now discovered that East China is also rich in mineral deposits—iron ore and alum in north Anhwei, resin in Chekiang, Fukien and south Anhwei, mica in north Kiangsu and Shantung, silicon sand in north Kiangsu, and so on. All these will be very useful raw materials for our industries and many will take the place of imported raw materials.

Portion of the tea display at the exhibition showing how tea bricks, produced in Central-South China, are transported by camel caravan to Inner Mongolia.

Besides the numerous new trade connections that have been formed as a result of the native products conference and exhibition, many old ones which had been cut off because of interrupted communications and the general worsening of economic conditions under the KMT have been revived. After an interruption of 20 years, Yunnan ham is again shipped to Shanghai and Kiangsi porcelain ware is shipped to Dairen and Port Arthur.

Substantial Improvement

In July alone more than 1,000 workshops and factories and more than 2,000 shops applied for licenses at the local Bureau of Industry and Commerce. From these figures alone we can judge improvement in the city's economy.

Actually, since the beginning of the drive to promote the interflow of commodities many industries and trades find themselves inadequately prepared to meet the growing demand from the people for such items as cloth and other textile products, enamelware, rubber goods, thermos bottles, flashlights, fountain pens and so on. For the first time in years firms are making good profits and paying out dividends in stabilized currency.

Many firms are at present engaged in mapping out plans for expansion, new factory buildings to be constructed, new machinery to be installed, new skilled labor to be trained.

Through the interflow of commodities we have won another victory in the economic field. We have found additional strength and confidence in building up our new China. We visualize greater prosperity and a brighter future ahead—after the long years of depression, inflation and economic chaos. Today we are anxious to do our part in national economic reconstruction.

China's

SINCE May 1, 1950, when the People's Government passed the marriage law which places women on an equal social level with men, the tragedies brought on by marriage customs of the old Chinese society are being steadily wiped out.

"Our sisters have stood up!" is a familiar saying used by cadres of the Shanghai Family Women's Association when one asks about the results of the new marriage law. Every day women come to the association and pour out tales of tragedy and suffering, which stem from unhappy or forced marriages.

Widows Remarry

One of the sorrows of the Chinese woman in the old days was the tradition which forbade widows from remarrying. In a feudal society where the family centered around paternal rights it became an accepted practice for the man to take concubines, but the woman who was widowed had to remain so the rest of her life.

Under the new marriage law this restriction is forbidden. The law will step in if any obstacles are put in the way of a widow who desires to remarry.

A typical case handled by the Shanghai Family Women's Association was that of Li Jien-chin. When she was 22 years old, her husband died and she later fell in love with a man working in her office. When her family learned of her desire to remarry, her deceased husband's uncle raised strong objections on the grounds that a widow remarrying would be a disgrace to the family and an insult to the family's ancestors.

The Family Women's Association patiently explained

Women Gain New Freedom

to the in-laws that things are different in new China and all women are now free to marry whomever they wish. The uncle finally agreed, but on two conditions: 1) She must give up her dowry. 2) She should not marry within a period of six months, during which time she should fulfil and perform all the ancient ceremonial rites required of a widow.

In the final settlement, Li Jien-chin got back all of her dowry, as provided under the marriage law, and secured a formal separation from her deceased husband's family. With regard to performing the ceremonial rites, it was held that each woman could decide for herself whether she wanted to carry out such "superstitious beliefs."

* * *

THE promulgation of the new marriage law along with the raising of the political level of China's women has strengthened the opposition to the old marriage customs. According to statistics released by the Shanghai People's Court for the year ending April 30, 1951—the first year the marriage law was in effect—55 percent of the civil cases handled by the court involved marriage disputes, which totaled 13,349 cases in all.

Compared with the month before the enactment of the marriage law, the average number of divorce or marriage dispute cases increased by nearly 230 percent.

In abolishing the feudal system of bigamy or of taking concubines, the marriage law enforces the practice of monogamy. In cases where a man had taken a concubine before the enactment of the new law, either the wife or the concubine can apply for a divorce if that is her wish.

Pang Shui-ying brought her case before the Shanghai People's Court. At the age of 17, she was employed as a singer at a theater owned by Lee Tse-hung. In order to keep her job she agreed to Lee's demands to become his concubine. According to her testimony, she had to turn over to Lee all her earnings which he spent on gambling and other women.

After the marriage law was promulgated Pang sued for a divorce even though she was warned against taking such an action by Lee. The court explained to Lee that he was breaking the law and the woman was granted a divorce. At the same time Lee was instructed to make a written statement apologizing for his mistakes and guaranteeing that he would in no way bother Pang Shui-ying.

According to the marriage law, a man sued for taking a concubine or marrying more than one woman after the law was promulgated is liable to a prison term.

Freedom of Choice

Woman worker Chu Mei-yin offers an example of the way China's liberated women are insisting on marrying men of their own choice.

Her mother died when Chu Mei-yin was only a child and she was brought up by her elder brother. The brother took a great dislike to the man she had decided to marry, and at the time of her marriage he openly protested. He not only tried to annul the marriage but he inflicted bodily harm on his sister. Mediation and even warnings to desist made by the Public Security Bureau brought no results. He continued trying to wreck the marriage and was finally brought into court by his sister, where he was sentenced to one year in prison.

Child marriages and early betrothals have brought unhappiness and grief to millions of Chinese women. In an article called "The Marriage Law Has Given Me Freedom," published in the Peking *People's Daily* last year, Ching Yin described her experiences.

Husband Bedridden

"I was betrothed to my second cousin, Chih Ping, when I was only two. When I entered the first year of middle school my mother one day told me that I was to be married very shortly. My husband-to-be was bedridden and my mother and aunt thought that the wedding might help the sick boy get well.

"Less than six months after the wedding my husband died and my mother-in-law restricted my movements to the house, saying that it would be a disgrace for the whole family if a widow went outdoors or talked to a man. There was nothing I could do save confine my grief to myself and hate myself for having been born a girl.

"When I was 26 my deceased husband's brother returned home and since we were of the same family there was ample opportunity to talk to each other and to become acquainted. Our contacts brought us closer to each other and a feeling stronger than friendship eventually developed between us. When this became apparent to the family, great objections were raised. Both of us suffered much mental anguish until the promulgation of the marriage law enabled us to get married."

Above: Retired dockyard workers (at left) receiving pension checks at the Dockyard Workers' Trade Union headquarters.

Above: Dairen Communications Company workers reading newspapers in Workers' Home.

Below: Creche at the Dairen Railway Workshop.

Workers'

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Workers in the Dairen-Port Arthur area, one of the more advanced districts in the country, have already made great strides in raising their living standards.

Among the most notable developments have been the steady increase of recreation, health, educational and cultural facilities. Overall conditions for workers are probably better in this area, which had a head start on the rest of the country, than any place else.

Pictures on these two pages show some of the benefits which Dairen workers have secured.

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Welfare in Dairen

Above: One view of Dairen Workers' Sanatorium which is built close to the beach.

Below: Workers vacationing at the sanatorium spend much time at the beach, rowing, swimming and participating in other sports.

Fighting Locusts from the Air

Wu Wen

IN the old days the drone of an airplane overhead was almost invariably an ominous sound since it usually meant that KMT planes were setting out on new raids against the countryside. This was especially true after Chiang's forces were driven into the cities from which the KMT's "made-in-America" airforce regularly plastered the villages and towns of the hinterland.

Today, however, the KMT is gone and its terroristic bombing and strafing of villages, of farmers and livestock in the fields is history. The sound of an approaching plane is now no cause for alarm and it may mean that the new People's Airforce is once again coming to the aid of the people.

In addition to its primary task of protecting the country from foreign aggression, the People's Airforce has demonstrated that it can render other vital services to the people. Early this year, when a serious ice jam piled up in the Yellow River and defied all efforts to dislodge it, airforce planes broke it up with a few well placed bombs.

More recently, when six counties in north Anhwei between the Huai River and Hung Tse Lake were menaced by a plague of locusts, the airforce was again called upon to give aid by spraying the crops from the air—the first time this has ever been done in China.

Early this year the farmers and villagers in the area, which totaled some 1,000,000 *mou*, had mobilized themselves. In a mass 20-day campaign some 70 to 80 percent of the locusts had been wiped out. However, a complete victory seemed beyond the powers of the people. The remaining locusts were moving rapidly and the danger to this year's crops was mounting. Thus, on June 16 two airforce planes were sent to the area.

People Mobilized

Because the task of spraying had to be carried out at daybreak or at twilight when there was little moisture or wind, the ground crew had to get up before three in the morning in order to get ready for a predawn take off.

Circling above the area to be sprayed, the planes flew over a district of sparsely populated villages. This used to be fertile land but because of past floods many people had given up and left. In the old days, the KMT did not worry about them and made no effort to aid these flooded areas. After liberation, the people's government sent in large quantities of food and clothing and started a movement to get the people back on their feet through production. Thus, by the beginning of the year prospects appeared bright until the arrival of the locusts.

The planes' crews knew all this as they circled and turned and made their spraying runs. They knew that they were helping the peasants to get rid of these pests and thus would guarantee them a good harvest.

A Plentiful Year —*Hsu Fu-pao*

For their part, the peasants watched as the insecticide did its work and locusts began dropping to the ground.

In order to show their enthusiasm for their own planes and friendship toward the pilots, thousands of peasants volunteered to set up a temporary landing field and had it ready in a few days. When the first plane landed it was surrounded by excited peasants. A stream of questions was directed at the crew who were repeatedly asked such things as which part of the plane carried the spray, where the controls were, what made the plane go up or down, etc.

Crowds of peasants and children circled about the machine to get a good look at it. Their present thoughts were well reflected by one of the

crowd who said, "Before, as soon as we spotted a plane, we started to run in order to take cover from being bombed to bits. Now, when we see an airplane coming we also run—but run faster to be the first to welcome it. In the days of the KMT reactionaries, planes came here to bomb civilians, but now the government has sent planes to fight the locusts for us."

The enthusiasm of the peasants greatly moved the crewmen, who, in order to express their appreciation for the peasants' fraternal spirit, shortened the time spent on servicing the planes to a minimum. For example, the job of filling the plane's tanks with spray was reduced from three minutes to less than one minute. As a result of the general cooperation between the peasants and the crews the daily spraying area was increased from a few hundred *mou* to 4,300 *mou* and the "enemy" was wiped out in the north Anhwei area.

Before the fliers left for their home base a huge rally was held in Szu *hsien* which was attended by representatives of the East China Agricultural and Forestry Department, the North Anhwei Administrative Bureau, the Szu *Hsien* Special District Administrative Bureau, and the Szu *Hsien* City Government. All the peasants who attended the meeting pledged to increase their production and support the Korean front by buying planes for the Chinese volunteers in Korea with their extra earnings.

* * *

Pilot's Story

AT this meeting the peasants learned from the crew members what liberation has meant to the People's Airforce personnel, many of whom in the past served in Chiang's airforce. Chang Yen, a pilot, was one of the first speakers.

Chang first told how he surrendered to the PLA in 1949 at a time when he was a pilot in the KMT airforce. After a period of studying and learning he became a member of the People's Airforce.

"When headquarters issued orders for me to proceed with the unit of planes going to north Anhwei to spray the fields I felt greatly honored to be included in this mission. I actually counted the days until our plane took off. Although fighting locusts is certainly not to be considered dangerous, the fact remains that anything which is detrimental to the people is our enemy and we must do our best to do away with it.

"Upon our arrival we were met by thousands of peasants who already had been in the fight to destroy the locusts. Amid loud cheers and clapping, they welcomed us by saying, 'Chairman Mao has sent us airplanes to fight the locusts.'

"Wherever we went we were honored guests. The peasants always were quick to make us welcome. They greeted us with great friendliness, inquired after us constantly and invited us to their homes. They were most hospitable, always offering us eggs, salted fish and their best food.

"My north Anhwei experience has taught me that only a real people's army or airforce can receive such a heartfelt and warm reception. The greeting at the airfield not only impressed all of us deeply but greatly moved us. In fighting the locusts we flew six and seven hours a day but we felt that we were not doing enough.

Old Versus New

"Many of the peasants told us, 'In the old days the KMT planes were sent over to bomb our villages and usually many civilians were killed and wounded. Today the government's planes come to help us destroy the locusts.'

"When we made our spraying runs, crowds of peasants on the ground cheered us on, shouting and waving. It was a wonderful sight to watch them wave their hands to us as the locusts began dropping by the thousands.

"I love flying but even today it is still like recalling a bad dream when I think of the days I was compelled to pilot a plane loaded with KMT bombs which were to be used to kill my own people. I flew over our fatherland but everywhere I went I was hated and the people fled from me. In those days many of us would fly off the course and try to drop our bombs in an empty field.

"Now the sky over our fatherland belongs to everyone and it is difficult not to compare the situation with the past. Everywhere we go—over the fields, villages, farms and over the houses—the people below know that we are part of them and they welcome us. No greater lesson is needed for serving the people than the one we have just experienced in north Anhwei. Not only has our battle been successful but we have learned from first hand experience what the new government means to the peasants."

Peasants wave to pilot as one of People's Airforce spraying planes flies past.

CHINA NOTES

Cotton Market Assured

ASSURED markets and fair prices await the new cotton crop. With harvesting under way in August the cooperatives had already bought 180,000 tons of the new crop in advance.

This year's cotton acreage far exceeds last year's. To encourage maximum production, the All-China Federation of Cooperatives made an agreement with the Ministry of Trade to make advance purchases. Under the agreement the Trade Ministry furnished fertilizer, grain, coal and salt on credit to the cotton areas or as down payment. In turn, cooperative members contracting to sell their cotton in advance were guaranteed a fair price based on grain, which would rise if cotton market prices went up. Payment could be in cash or kind, as members chose.

Response in the nation's cotton-growing areas was immediate. Membership in cooperatives shot up, and new ones had to be organized to meet growing demands. Fertilizer credits enabled the peasants to obtain a better yield and the assured terms encouraged them to give up other crops in favor of growing more cotton.

The advantages of the present arrangement, with advance down payments, credits of fertilizers and grain, tools and other necessities for spring sowing, have resulted in the doubling of cotton acreage in many places and the sale of the whole crop to the cooperatives.

Cotton has now taken the lead in the advance buying of industrial crops. It is raising production to a planned level and is creating close integration between the industry and agriculture, state planning and members' needs. For the nation as a whole, China has come a long way from a few years ago when it was largely dependent on foreign cotton.

* * *

AVERAGE yields of China's new wheat crop show a 10 percent rise over last year's and are marked by improved quality. Of the vast wheat areas in China the East China district had the best record with total crops of wheat and barley 30 percent higher than last year's. In north Anhwei province, scene of big floods last year, crops are particularly good and the increase over last year amounts to 200 percent. This is attributed largely to the flood prevention project launched on the Huai River which has been underway since last winter.

In Chekiang province, one of China's chief tobacco producing areas, it is reported that an increase of about 45 percent over last year's crop is expected. A chief reason for this rise in production is reported to be the new outlook of the peasants as a result of the help given them by the government and the cooperatives, especially in financing the purchase of fertilizers.

Huai River Project

THE first phase of the gigantic project to harness the one-time rampaging Huai-River was completed to meet the flood season in July after eight months of intensive work.

With the completion of this portion of the project, more than 5,000,000 people and vast tracts of rich farmland bordering the mighty river no longer face the threat of flood, which has plagued this area from as early as the 14th century.

About 195,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork were involved in this project for water preservation, dredging, building and reinforcement of dikes and creating new drainage systems. Apart from the dredging of 20 tributaries, a number of storage reservoirs, flood regulating systems and small dams to hold water and soil were constructed in the upper reaches of the Huai in Honan province.

In the middle reaches, a big sluice gate was erected in northern Anhwei province to control the

US Planes Over China

WHILE armistice talks were underway at Kaisung there were 39 flights over China by 80 American planes in a period of 18 days, according to a *Hsinhua* dispatch on August 8.

From July 17 to August 3, American planes, in addition to flying over Chinese territory near the Chinese-Korean border, penetrated into Fengcheng, Huanjen and Linkiang counties and the northwest suburbs of the city of Penki and reached as far as 15 miles south of Mukden and about 12 miles south of Fushun. Both Mukden and Fushun are large cities in Northeast China.

On July 21, twenty American planes flew over the Northeast. Of eight jet planes which headed, via Kuantien, in the direction of Mukden and then Liaoyang and Fengcheng, seven were shot down by the Chinese air force, *Hsinhua* reported.

Commenting on these eight planes flying deep into China, Chang Han-fu, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated: "This provocation by the US air force on July 21 is a new development in the series of provocative intrusions into the territorial air of the People's Republic of China since August 27, 1950, which have been committed by the US airforce invading Korea. It must be emphasized that the US air force invading Korea has not ended these acts of provocation during the present Korean armistice negotiations . . . "

flood water of the Huai River, and dike building and dredging was also done.

In the lower reaches in north Kiangsu province, efforts were concentrated on strengthening the banks of the Grand Canal running through the province from north to south. At the same time many drainage canals were opened up along the Huai River in both Honan and northern Anhwei.

This first phase of the huge project was carried out by more than 3,000,000 peasants and a large number of engineers and technicians who worked in an area covering 13 sub-regions and 48 counties.

* * *

MORE than 3,500,000 additional hectares of farmland have benefited from irrigation works constructed throughout the country in the first half of 1951, according to figures released by a preliminary national survey.

By far the largest tract of land reclaimed through irrigation canals is found in Northwest China. In Kansu province alone, 40,000 hectares of land were brought under crops. Eight new canals were built in Shensi province, and 18 in Sinkiang province, in addition to the Hungyen Dam near Tihua which was completed in May.

In the cotton center of Hopei province, peasants with the aid of government loans, have sunk 17,000 wells in the first quarter of 1951, and received 30,000 sets of waterwheels on credit from the government.

In Northeast China, Chahar, Shansi, Pingyuan and part of Hopei provinces, several large irrigation canals have been completed and operated by state-owned concerns to serve the peasants.

In the Yangtze River Valley and areas to the south the redistribution of land has stimulated the peasants to improve their farmland through irrigation on a scale never seen before liberation. It is estimated by the survey that in Anhwei, Chekiang, Szechuen and Hunan provinces, about 620,000 irrigation projects, mostly small reservoirs, have been built during the period under review. Most of these were financed by the peasants themselves.

KMT 'Army' Needs Aid

COMMENTING on what Major-general Chase and his US Military Aide Group on Taiwan have to overcome in order "to whip together Chiang Kai-shek's armed forces," the *Associated Press* listed a few of the defects in the KMT remnant army now being propped up by American supervision.

Reporting from Taiwan on July 21, *AP* declared that the army needed "more food, more training, ammunition, more pay and more equipment, all the way from leather shoes to guns and ships. . . . The troops need more rations. Some suffer from night blindness because of inadequate food. There is also need for proper preventive measures against malaria and other diseases.

"The troops need more pay but they cannot get it without imposing a still further burden on the hard-strained economy . . . . The troops do not get enough time for training because many are being used as part-time farmers to grow food to supplement their rations. . .

"Chiang's forces need spare parts and tools for weapons and vehicles. At present they do not have enough vehicles to carry on administration within their own units. The navy could do with many things. . . By destroying bridges an attacker could cut Formosa (Taiwan—Editor) into segments. . . The army must be taught how to maintain and use equipment. It must have standardization of weapons within units. . .

"The army needs adequate training area. Heavy movement of men and equipment would ruin the farmland. There is not enough gasoline for training purposes. Reserve supplies of guns and ammunition have to be increased. . . . Fear of political officers is tremendous. These officers take orders from the Defense Ministry's Political Warfare Board. This board, just now, is under General Chiang Ching-kuo, the Generalissimo's elder son. . ."

Although *AP* does not mention it, the fact is that all the things the KMT chiefs are groaning for were supplied to them over and over by the US, beginning from before VJ Day. The result was that Chiang was often referred to as the "supply corps" for the People's Liberation Army because of the equipment taken from him.

Sha'i Business Looks Up

DESPITE the American-dictated blockade, business in Shanghai is on the upswing. Formerly dependent largely on shipments to and from abroad, this city of light industries has now turned its attention to the vast China hinterland, which is fast becoming a big buyer for Shanghai products.

The *Shanghai News* reported on August 5 that production of daily necessities is being stepped up by Shanghai factories to meet the increasing demand from the rural areas. The purchasing power of the peasants has been raised since the completion of land reform and they are in the market for many products.

At the same time the silk weaving industry in East China is on the road to recovery. Since liberation the government-owned China Silk Corporation has been placing processing orders with the factories. The opening of trade with Eastern Europe and the enlarged interflow of commodities between urban and rural areas has required the silk weaving industry to step up production to meet increased demands.

Beginning from the second half of 1951, the number of factories receiving orders for processing has increased from 92 to 140, and the number of looms from 2,091 to 4,158. The quantity of silk

alloted for processing in 1951 was 274 percent of the amount for 1950.

Meanwhile, another highlight on the Shanghai business front has been the growing popularity of the joint operation system being adopted by more and more local industries. The system has become popular because it encourages and develops good organization and planning which in turn assure better business results.

Since becoming members of joint operation units, factories have found that they are able to cut down expenses and reduce cost of production; and with the centralization of capital in the units, their credit standing has also been raised. They have been able to effect technical improvements as talent and manpower are now pooled in the units. These developments are expected to pave the way for planned production.

Formerly factories worked on their own in competition with the others producing more than demand justified, and as a result were compelled to reduce prices unreasonably in order to dispose of their output. This has now completely changed and the members work together as a joint operation unit. Factories help each other and exchange experiences freely as regards methods of work and technique. Prices are unified, quality of products raised, and modern techniques introduced.

According to recent figures more than 3,200 private enterprises in 40 different industries in Shanghai have adopted the joint operation system, and 130 joint operation units have been organized.

Indicating the steady improvement in Shanghai's business situation the local Bureau of Industry and Commerce reported that in July 3,418 factories and shops applied for permission to start business.

Chou En-lai on Japan Treaty

"IF there is no participation of the People's Republic of China in the preparation, drafting and signing of a peace treaty with Japan, whatever the contents and results of such a treaty, the Central People's Government considers it all illegal, and therefore null and void." In these words Foreign Minister Chou En-lai summed up China's outlook on the US proposed treaty with Japan, on August 18 in Peking.

In his statement, Chou pointed out that the provisions on territory in the "United States-British draft peace treaty" are entirely designed to suit the desire of the American government. In violation of the agreements made in the Cairo Declaration, the Yalta Agreement and the Potsdam Declaration, "the draft treaty only provides that Japan should renounce all rights to Taiwan and the Pescadores as well as to the Kurile Islands, the southern part of Sakhalin and all islands adjacent to it, without mentioning even one word about the agreement that Taiwan and the Pescadores be returned to the People's Republic of China...."

Voicing the opinion of all the people of Asia who suffered under Japanese aggression, Chou stated, "....the foremost objectives of a peace treaty with Japan should be to make Japan a peace-loving, democratic, and independent nation, and to prevent the revival of militarism in Japan, thereby ensuring that Japan shall never again become an aggressive nation menacing the peace and security of Asia and of the world. However....the security and political clauses of the draft treaty contain no limitations whatever of the armed forces of Japan, place no ban on the remnant and reviving militaristic organizations, and provide no safeguard for the democratic rights of the people..."

"The United States occupation authorities are not destroying Japan's ability to make war, but, in violation of the Far Eastern Commission's policy, are expanding Japan's military bases, training Japan's secret armed forces, reviving Japan's militaristic organizations, releasing Japan's war criminals and setting free a large number of purged elements...."

* * *

DEALING with America's economic plans for Japan, China's Foreign Minister declared, "....by taking advantage of the privileges which it has imposed on Japan's peaceful economy, the United States Government can adopt even better these economic clauses to its monopolistic needs.

"Thus, if this separate peace treaty with Japan were concluded, the colonial status of Japan's economy, depending on the United States, would be worsened. Not only would Japan's war industry gear its production to the United States' scheme of world war but even the industry in general would serve the United States economic aggression in Asia, while the normal trade relations between Japan and China and other neighboring states for the purpose of developing a peaceful economy and improving the people's livelihood would suffer from even more outrageous and unreasonable restrictions. This would be a calamity for the Japanese people and other Asian peoples...."

In his statement, Foreign Minister Chou called for "a treaty which must be a joint but not a separate one, a just and reasonable one but not one that is coercive and monopolized, and a treaty for genuine peace but not one preparing for war."

THE REVIEW'S ENGLISH LESSONS

A COLLECTION of 20 English Lessons, originally appearing in the *China Weekly Review*, now published in pamphlet form. Covering a wide variety of subjects, the English Lessons make interesting reading matter for those people who are politically-minded. They are particularly useful to those who want to learn modern idiomatic English by the self-taught method.

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN

For readers in China who wish to keep abreast of developments in America, the *National Guardian* may be ordered through the *China Monthly Review* for JMP75,000 a year, first class postage included.

O

The *Review* now has a limited number of sample copies of the *Guardian* which may be obtained—while the supply lasts—by writing to the *Review* at 160 Yenan Road (E), Shanghai, 0, China.

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 114)

KMT secret agents tortured and beat her while she was imprisoned.

In the center of the room were many photographs showing the casualties and damage caused by the Kuomintang's made-in-America planes during their bombing raids over Shanghai.

Today the Kuomintang reactionaries are still in Taiwan. They are still dreaming of misruling and slaughtering the Chinese people. Shall we tolerate the resurgence of those reactionaries? No, never. The Chinese youth as well as the Chinese people can still vividly remember the numerous blood crimes of the KMT and we will never allow those days of hardships to return.

Hence all of us are wholeheartedly in support of the people's government and the policy of ferreting out all KMT secret agents who are trying to continue their crimes.

F. K. G.

Shanghai
August 3, 1951

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FARCICAL TREATY

To the Editor:

It needs no historian to reveal that never in the world's history has such an unfair and farcical treaty been drafted as the separate peace treaty with Japan that was prepared by Truman's envoy, John Foster Dulles. People all over the world, including the Japanese, have expressed open dissatisfaction and opposition to this treaty.

In spite of world opinion, both America and Britain announced that this treaty will be signed in San Francisco in the first week of September. How ridiculous it is! Is it a "peace treaty" or a "war treaty?"

In the full text of the "Draft Peace Treaty" we can find no point about "peace." It is entirely concerned with the warmongers' plot to control Japan. America has abandoned its international agreements and is trying to push through an illegal separate peace treaty.

Any treaty with Japan which is not agreed to by China and the Soviet Union must be useless and all people of the world will fight against it.

T. T. NEE

Shanghai
August 1, 1951

SPORTS MEET

To the Editor

At the beginning of this year, our school called on us to build a sports field with our own labor and together we teachers, students and workers completed the job.

On the opening day the chairman pointed out that under the Kuomintang physical culture could not be a broad mass program. But now the emphasis is different. Physical exercise is necessary for the people's health and to promote production and develop a spirit of collectivism. Two callisthenics "From Monkey to Man" and "Production Drive" were performed. The tournament program included field and track sports, relay races, drum dances, men's and women's basketball and volleyball games, etc.

LIU TSEH WU

Provincial Chuichow Middle School
Chuichow
August 3, 1951

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Volunteers in Korea

One of the most unusual aspects of the present situation in Korea is the friendly relationship between the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean people.

While it is nothing new for volunteers from one country to go to the help of an invaded neighbor, it is exceptional for the two peoples to get along so well.

It may partially be explained by the fact that the Chinese volunteers and the Korean people are united in resistinga foreign invader whose ultimate aim is the colonizing of both China and Korea.

This situation is in striking contrast to the conditions prevailing in areas occupied by the Americans and their satellites where open conflict frequently breaks out between the 'allies.' Such an incident occurred last month in Pusan when British and Filipino troops staged a gun battle over possession for the night of a group of luckless Korean women.

Pictures show some of the results of—and perhaps some of the reasons for—the close relationship between the Chinese volunteers and the Korean people.

★

Upper left: Chinese volunteers help a Korean family plaiting straw mats.

Middle left: Volunteer carrying water for a Korean woman.

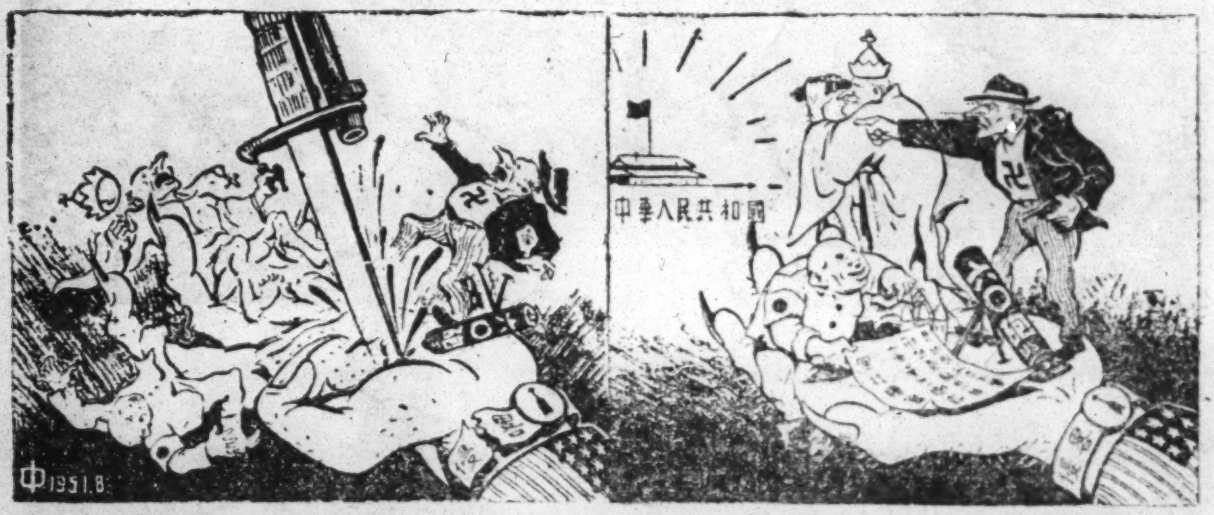
Lower left: Volunteer helping a Korean woman reel cotton.

Upper right: Korean peasant woman insists upon helping a Chinese volunteer with his washing.

Lower right: Two Korean women demonstrating a local folk game while Korean children and Chinese volunteers applaud.

CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

Truman rescues Hitler's orphan, Franco, from the Nazi rubbish heap to deposit him in the Atlantic Pact while Britain and France stand by ready to help.



Unearthing of the American spy ring in Peking which plotted assassination of government officials. Cartoon depicts the leading members of the ring, an Italian fascist, an ex-Japanese agent, and a Vatican representative, all under American direction, before and after the ring was smashed.

Acheson denying 38th Parallel suitable for cease-fire refutes the Acheson of June 26 who welcomed this line. Ridgway finding excuses to delay a cease-fire contrasts with the Ridgway of July 3 who said any delay leads to more losses.

America talks cease-fire at the table in Kaisung but continues to look for war, as US planes continue round-the-clock raids and US commanders manufacture "incidents."

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